The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS-A-YEAR.

44th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 28, 1862. No. 44.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE CHAMBERSBURG STREET RESTAURANT, (recently Eckenrode's,) in the Jacobs Building, Chambersburg street, is now conducted by the undersigned.

OYSTERS are done up in all styles;
FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE,
TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and
A NICE GLASS OF ALE,

can always be had. Call in. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.

GEORGE JACOBS.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

1862. 1862.

Bargains! IN Bargains!

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS AND CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

City-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up.—TRUNKS of every description and kind.

☞Call and examine the bargains at

April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Great Bargains!

SELLING OFF AT COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—The undersigned, having determined to close their business, will offer their entire stock of goods AT COST FOR CASH.

The above comprises every variety of goods kept in a first-class country Store—consisting in part of DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, all of which will be sold at cost prices, or less for the cash. RINEHART & SULLIVAN.

☞We would here give notice to those indebted to us, either by Note or Book account, to call and settle the same as early as possible.

Fairfield, April 14, 1862. R. & S.

New Store!

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS!—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that he has opened a NEW STORE in Gettysburg in the room lately occupied by J. C. Quinn & Bro., on the North West corner of the Diamond, where he will keep a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CARPETING, &C.,

of every description, among which will be found the latest styles of Spring Goods. The Ladies particularly are requested to call and examine my stock, as I feel satisfied it has never been surpassed in this place for beauty and cheapness. Gentlemen, also, are requested to call, as there is no article in the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR that they cannot be accommodated with, at prices that will astonish them.

I will also keep on hand a large supply of GROCERIES, which will be sold very cheap. My stock of QUEENSWARE, &c., will also be found handsome, durable and cheap, whilst my CARPETING cannot be surpassed.

It is my intention to keep a first class Store —keeping on hand nothing but good goods— and to sell cheap—having adopted the motto— "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

—I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, as I hope by strict attention to business, and by dealing honestly with my customers, to give satisfaction to all.

MICHAEL SPANGLER.

April 14, 1862.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety. GRAPES of choicest kinds, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS, ROSES, of choice varieties, CAMELIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS, & CO.,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

March 24, 1861. tf

Natrona Coal Oil.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE and equal to any KEROSENE.

WHY *buy* an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Saponifier! Saponifier!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.—All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX! SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees. PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SAMSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.

July 1, 1861.

1ST PREMIUM awarded to Tyson Brothers by the Menallen Agricultural Society, Sept. 1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept, 1861, for best Ambrotypes and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

A LARGE assortment of Men's heavy Water-proof Boots, Calf Boots, heavy Brogans, &c., just received and for sale cheap, at

Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S

GUM COATS cheap at PICKING'S.

The Muse.

A SUMMER SHOWER.

The rain is o'er—how dense and bright
Yon pearly clouds reposing lie!
Cloud above cloud, a glorious sight,
Contrasting with the deep-blue sky!

In grateful silence earth receives
The genial blessing; fresh and fair,
Each flower expands its little leaves,
As glad the common joy to share.

The soften'd sunbeams pour around
A fairy light, uncertain, pale;
The wind blows cool, the scented ground
Is breathing odors on the gale.

Mid yon rich clouds' voluptuous pile,
Methinks some spirit of the air
Might rest to gaze below a while,
Then turn to bathe and revel there.

The sun breaks forth—from off the scene,
Its floating veil ofmist is flung;
And all the wilderness of green
With trembling drops of light is hung.

Now gaze on nature—yet the same—
Glowing with life, by breezes fann'd,
Luxuriant, lovely, as she came,
Fresh in her youth, from God's own hand.

Hear the rich music of that voice,
Which sounds from all below, above;
She calls her children to rejoice,
And round them throws her arms of love.

Drink in her influence—low-born care,
And all the train of mean desire,
Refuse to breathe this holy air,
And 'mid this living light expire.

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

President's Appeal to the Border States.

RESPONSE OF CONGRESSMEN FROM SLAVE STATES.

The Representatives and Senators of the border Slaveholding States having, by special invitation of the President, been convened at the Executive Mansion on Saturday morning week, Mr. Lincoln addressed them as follows from a written paper held in his hands:

"*Gentlemen:* After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months.—Believing that you of the Border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it a duty which I cannot justifiably waive to make this appeal to you.

"I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution in the gradual emancipation message of last March the war would now be substantially ended.—And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the States which are in rebellion see definitely and certainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed Confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest. But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with them so long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within your own States.—Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelmingly done, and, nothing daunted, they still claim you as their own. You and I know what the lever of their power is.—Break that lever before, their faces, and they can shake you no more forever.

"Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I improperly touch what is exclusively your own, when, for the sake of the whole country, I ask, "can you, for your States, do better than to take the course that I urge?" Discarding *punctilio* and maxims adapted to more manageable times, and looking only to the unprecedentedly stern facts of our case, can you do better in any possible event? You prefer that the constitutional relation of the States to the nation shall be practically restored without disturbance of the institution; and, if this were done, my whole duty, in this respect, under the constitution and my oath of office, would be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to accomplish it by war. The incidents of the war cannot be avoided. If the war continues long, as it must if the object be not sooner attained, the institution in your States will be extinguished by mere friction and abrasion—by the mere incidents of the war. It will be gone, and you will have nothing valuable in lieu of it. Much of its value is gone already. How much better for you and for your people to take the step which at once shortens the war, and secures substantial compensation for that which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event! How much better to thus save the money which else we sink forever in the war! How much better to do it while we can, lest the war ere long render us pecuniarily unable to do it! How much better for you as seller, and the nation as buyer, to sell out and buy out that without which the war could never have been, than to sink both the thing to be sold and the price of it in cutting one another's throats!

"I do not speak of emancipation *at once*, but of a *decision* at once to emancipate *gradually*. Room in South America for colonization can be obtained cheaply, and in abundance, and when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for one another, the freed people will not be so reluctant to go.

"I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned—one which threatens division among those who, united, are none too strong. An instance of it is known to you. Gen. Hunter is an honest man. He was, and I hope still is, my friend. I valued him none the less for his agreeing with me in the general wish that all men everywhere could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I repudiated the proclamation. He expected more good and less harm from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offense, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask, you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point.

"Upon these considerations I have again begged your attention to the message of March last. Before leaving the capital, consider and discuss it among yourselves. You are patriots and statesmen, and as such I pray you consider this proposition; and at least commend it to the consideration of your States and people. As you would perpetuate popular government for the best people in the world, I beseech you that you do in no wise omit this. Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to bring a speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of government is saved to the world; its beloved history and cherished memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured and rendered inconceivably grand.—To you, more than to any others, the privilege is given to assure that happiness and swell that grandeur, and to link your own names therewith forever."

At the conclusion of these remarks some conversation was had between the President and several members of the delegations from the border States, in which it was represented that these States could not be expected to move in so great a matter as that brought to their notice in the foregoing address while as yet the Congress had taken no step beyond the passage of a resolution, expressive rather of a sentiment than presenting a substantial and reliable basis of action.

The President acknowledged the force of this view, and admitted that the border States were entitled to expect a substantial pledge of pecuniary aid as the condition of taking into consideration a proposition so important in its relations to their social system.

It was further represented, in the Conference, that the people of the border States were interested in knowing the great importance which the President attached to the policy in question, while it was equally due to the country, to the President and to themselves, that the representatives of the border slaveholding States should publicly announce the motives under which they were called to act and the considerations of public policy urged upon them and their constituents by the President.

With a view to such a statement of their position, the members thus addressed met in council to deliberate on the reply they should make to the President, and, as the result of a comparison of opinions among themselves, they determined upon the adoption of a majority and a minority answer.

REPLY OF THE MAJORITY.

The following paper was on Thursday sent to the President, signed by the majority of the representatives from the border slaveholding States:

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862.

To the President:—The undersigned, representatives of Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, and Maryland, in the two houses of Congress, have listened to your address, with the profound sensibility naturally inspired by the high source from which it emanates, the earnestness which marked its delivery, and the overwhelming importance of the subject of which it treats. We have given it a most respectful consideration, and now lay before you our response. We regret that want of time has not permitted us to make it more perfect.

We have not been wanting, Mr. President, in respect to you, and in devotion to the constitution and the Union. We have not been indifferent to the great difficulties surrounding you, compared with which all former national troubles have been but as the summer cloud; and we have freely given you our sympathy and support.

Repudiating the dangerous heresies of the secessionists, we believed, with you, that the war on their part is aggressive and wicked, and the objects for which it was to be prosecuted on ours, defined by your message at the opening of the present Congress, to be such as all good men should approve, we have not hesitated to vote all supplies necessary to carry it on vigorously. We have voted all the men and money you have asked for, and even more; we have imposed onerous taxes on our people, and they are paying them with cheerfulness and alacrity; we have encouraged enlistments and sent to the field many of our best men; and some of our number have offered their persons to the enemy as pledges of their sincerity and devotion to the country. We have done all this under the most discouraging circumstances and in the face of measures most distasteful to us and injurious to the interests we represent, and in the hearing of doctrines avowed by those who claim to be your friends most abhorent to us and our constituents. But, for all this, we have never faltered, nor shall we as long as we have a constitution to defend and a government which protects us. And we are ready for renewed efforts, and even greater sacrifice, when we are satisfied it is required to preserve our admirable form of government and the priceless blessings of constitutional liberty.

A few of our number voted for the resolution recommended by your message of the 8th of March last, the greater portion of us did not, and we will briefly state the prominent reasons which influenced our action.

In the first place, it proposed a radical change of our social system, and was hurried through both Houses with undue haste, without reasonable time for consideration and debate, and with no time at all for consultation with our constituents, whose interests it deeply involved. It seemed like an interference by this government with a question which peculiarly and exclusively belonged to our respective States, on which they had not sought advice or solicited aid. Many of us doubted the constitutional power of this government to make appropriations of money for the object designated, and all of us thought our finances were in no condition to bear the immense outlay which its adoption and faithful execution would impose upon the national treasury.

If we pause but a moment to think of the debt its acceptance would have entailed, we are appalled by its magnitude. The proposition was addressed to all the States, and embraced the whole number of slaves. According to the census of 1860 there were then very nearly four million of slaves in the country; from natural increase they exceed that number now. At even the low average of three hundred dollars, the price fixed by the emancipation act for the slaves of this District, and greatly below their real worth, their value runs up to the enormous sum of twelve hundred millions of dollars; and if to that we add the cost of deportation and colonization at one hundred dollars each, which is but a fraction more than is actually paid by the Maryland Colonization Society, we have four hundred millions more. We were not willing to impose a tax on our people sufficient to pay the interest on that sum, in addition to the vast and daily increasing debt already fixed upon them by the exigencies of the war; and, if we had been willing, the country could not bear it. Stated in this form the proposition is nothing less than the deportation from the country of sixteen hundred million dollars' worth of producing labor and the substitution in its place of an interest bearing debt of the same amount.

But, if we are told that it was expected that only the States we represent would accept the proposition, we respectfully submit that even then it involves a sum too great for the financial ability of this government at this time. According to the census of 1860—

Kentucky had	225,490	slaves.
Maryland	87,188	"
Virginia	490,887	"
Delaware	1,798	"
Missouri	114,965	"
Tennessee	275,784	"
Making in the whole	1,196,112	"

At the same rate of valuation these would amount to $358,833,600
Add for deportation and colonization $100 each 119,244,533

And we have the enormous sum of $478,078,133

We did not feel that we should be justified in voting for a measure which, if carried out would add this vast amount of our public debt at a moment when the treasury was reeling under the enormous expenditure of the war.

Again, it seemed to us that this resolution was but the annunciation of a sentiment which could not or was not likely to be reduced to an actual, tangible proposition.—No movement was then made to provide and appropriate the funds required to carry it into effect, and we were not encouraged to believe that funds would be provided. And our belief has been fully justified by subsequent events. Not to mention other circumstances, it is quite sufficient for our purpose to bring to your notice the fact that while this resolution was under consideration in the Senate, our colleague, the Senator from Kentucky moved an amendment appropriating $500,000 to the object therein designated, and it was voted down with great unanimity. What confidence, then, could we reasonably feel that if we committed ourselves to the policy it proposed, our constituents would reap the fruits of the promise held out, and on what ground could as fair men, approach them and challenge their support?

The right to hold slaves is a right appertaining to all the States of this Union.—They have the right to cherish or abolish the institution, as their tastes or their interests may prompt, and no one is authorized to question the right, or limit its enjoyment. And no one has more clearly affirmed that right than you have. Your inaugural address does you great honor in this respect, and inspired the country with confidence in your fairness and respect for the law. Our States are in the enjoyment of that right. We do not feel called on to defend the institution, or to affirm it is one which ought to be cherished; perhaps, if we were to make the attempt, we might find that we differ even among ourselves.—It is enough for our purpose to know that it is a right; and, so knowing, we did not see why we should now be expected to yield it. We had contributed our full share to relieve the country at this terrible crisis; we had done as much as had been required of others, in like circumstances; and we did not see why sacrifices should be expected of us from which others, no more loyal, were exempt.

Nor could we see what good the nation would derive from it. Such a sacrifice submitted to by us would not have strengthened the arm of this government or weakened that of the enemy. It was not necessary as a pledge of our loyalty, for that had been manifested beyond a reasonable doubt, in every form, and at every place possible.—There was not the remotest probability that the States we represent would join in the rebellion, nor is there now; or of their electing to go with the Southern section in the event of a recognition of the independence of any part of the disaffected region. Our States are fixed unalterably in their resolution to adhere to and support the Union: they see no safety for themselves and no hopes for constitutional liberty but by its preservation. They will under no circumstances consent to its dissolution, and we do them no more than justice when we assure you that while the war is conducted to prevent that deplorable catastrophe, they will sustain it as long as they can muster a man or command a dollar. Nor will they ever consent, in any event, to unite with the Southern Confederacy. The bitter fruits of the peculiar doctrines of that region will prevent them from placing their security and happiness in the custody of an association which has incorporated in its organic law the seeds of its own destruction.

We cannot admit, Mr. President, that if we had voted for the resolution in the emancipation message of March last the war would now be substantially ended. We are unable to see how our action in this particular has given, or could give, encouragement to the rebellion. The resolution has passed; and if there be virtue in it, it will be quite as efficacious as if we had voted for it. We have no power to bind our States in this respect by our votes here; and whether we had voted the one way or the other, they are in the same condition of freedom to accept or reject its provisions. No, sir; the war has not been prolonged or hindered by our action on this or any other measure. We must look for other causes for that lamentable fact. We think there is not much difficulty, not much uncertainty, in pointing out others far more probable and potent in their agencies to that end.

The rebellion derives its strength from the union of all classes in the insurgent States; and while that union lasts the war will never end until they are utterly exhausted. We know that at the inception of these troubles southern society was divided, and that a large portion, perhaps a majority, were opposed to secession. Now the great mass of southern people are united. To discover why they are so we must glance at southern society, and notice the classes into which it has been divided, and which still distinguish it. They are in arms, but not for the same objects; they are moved to a common end, but by different and even inconsistent reasons. The leaders, which comprehend what was previously known as the State Rights party, and is much the lesser class, seek to break down national independence and set up State domination. With them it is a war against nationality. The other class is fighting, as it supposes, to maintain and preserve its rights of property and domestic safety, which it has been made to believe are assailed by this government. This latter class are not disunionists *per se*; they are so only because they have been made to believe that this administration is inimical to their rights, and is making war on their domestic institutions. As long as these two classes act together they will never assent to a peace. The policy, then, to be pursued is obvious. The former class will never be reconciled, but the latter may be. Remove their apprehensions; satisfy them that no harm is intended to them and their institutions; that this government is not making war on their rights of property, but is simply defending its legitimate authority, and they will gladly return to their allegiance as soon as the pressure of military dominion imposed by the confederate authority is removed from them.

Twelve months ago both Houses of Congress, adopting the spirit of your message, then but recently sent in, declared with singular unanimity the objects of the war, and the country instantly bounded to your side to assist you in carrying it on. If the spirit of that resolution had been adhered to we are confident that we should before now have seen the end of this deplorable conflict. But what have we seen? In both Houses of Congress we have heard doctrines subversive of the principles of the constitution, and seen measure after measure founded in substance on those doctrines proposed and carried through which can have no other effect than to distract and divide loyal men, and exasperate and drive still further from us and their duty the people of the rebellious States. Military officers, following these bad examples, have stepped beyond the just limits of their authority in the same direction until in several instances you have felt the necessity of interfering to arrest them. And even the passage of the resolution to which you refer has been ostentatiously proclaimed as the triumph of a principle which the people of the Southern States regard as ruinous to them. The effect of these measures was foretold, and may now be seen in the indurated state of southern feeling.

To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our omission to vote for the resolution recommended by you, we solemnly believe we are to attribute the terrible earnestness of those in arms against the government and the continuance of the war. Nor do we (permit us to say, Mr. President, with all respect for you) agree that the institution of slavery is "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power" is the apprehension that the power of a common government, created for common and equal protection to the interests of all, would be wielded against the institutions of the Southern States.

There is one other idea in your address we feel called on to notice. After stating the act of your repudiation of General Hunter's proclamation you add:

"Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offense, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, and much more, can relieve the country in this important point."

We have anxiously looked into this passage to discover its true import, but we are yet in painful uncertainty. How can we, by conceding what you now ask, relieve you and the country from the increasing pressure to which you refer? We will not allow ourselves to think that the proposition is, that we consent to give up slavery, to the end that the Hunter proclamation may be let loose on the Southern people, for it is too well known that we would not be parties to any such measure, and we have too much respect for you to imagine you would propose it. Can it mean that by sacrificing our interest in slavery we appease the spirit that controls that pressure, cause it to be withdrawn, and rid the country of the pestilent agitation of the slavery question? We are forbidden so to think, for that spirit would not be satisfied with the liberation of seven hundred thousand slaves and cease its agitation, while three millions remain in bondage. Can it mean that by abandoning slavery in our States we are removing the pressure from you and the country, by preparing for a separation on the line of the Cotton States? We are forbidden so to think, because it is known that we are, and we believe that you are, unalterably opposed to any division at all. We would prefer to think that you desire this concession as a pledge of our support, and thus enable you to withstand a pressure which weighs heavily on you and the country.

Mr. President, no such sacrifice is necessary to secure our support. Confine yourself to your constitutional authority; confine your subordinates within the same limits; conduct this war solely for the purpose of restoring the constitution to its legitimate authority; concede to each State and its loyal citizens their just rights, and we are wedded to you by indissoluble ties. Do this, Mr. President, and you touch the American heart and invigorate it with new hope. You will, as we solemnly believe, in due time restore peace to your country, lift it from despondency to a future glory; and preserve to your countrymen, their posterity, and man, the inestimable treasure of constitutional government.

Mr. President, we have stated with frankness and candor the reasons on which we forebore to vote for the resolution you have mentioned; but you have again presented this proposition, and appealed to us, with an earnestness and eloquence which have not failed to impress us, to "consider it, and, at the least, to commend it to the consideration of our States and people."—Thus appealed to by the Chief Magistrate of our beloved country, in the hour of its greatest peril, we cannot wholly decline.—We are willing to trust every question relating to their interest and happiness to the consideration and ultimate judgment of our own people. While differing from you as to the necessity of emancipating the slaves of our States as a means of putting down the rebellion, and while protesting against the propriety of any extra territorial interference to induce the people of our States to adopt any particular line of policy on a subject which peculiarly and exclusively belongs to them, yet when you and our brethren of the loyal States sincerely believe that the retention of slavery by us is an obstacle to peace and national harmony, and are willing to contribute pecuniary and to compensate our States and people for the inconveniences produced by such a change of system, we are not unwilling that our people shall consider the propriety of putting it aside.

But we have already said that we regarded this resolution as the utterances of a sentiment, and we had no confidence that it would assume the shape of a tangible practical proposition, which would yield the fruits of the sacrifice it required. Our people are influenced by the same want of confidence, and will not consider the proposition in its present impalpable form.—The interest they are asked to give up is to them of immense importance, and they ought not to be expected even to entertain the proposal until they are assured that when they accept it their just expectations will not be frustrated. We regard your plan as a proposition from the nation to the States to exercise an admitted constitutional right in a particular manner and yield up a valuable interest. Before they ought to consider the proposition it should be presented in such a tangible, practical, efficient shape as to command their confidence that its fruits are contingent only upon their acceptance. We cannot trust anything to the contingencies of future legislation. If Congress, by proper and necessary legislation, shall provide sufficient funds, and place them at your disposal, to be applied by you to the payment of any of our States or the citizens thereof who shall adopt the abolishment of slavery, either gradual or immediate, as they may determine, and the expense of deportation or colonization of the liberated slaves, then will our States and people take this proposition into careful consideration, for such decision as in their judgment is demanded by their interests, their honor, and their duty to the whole country.

We have the honor to be, with great respect,

C. A. WICKLIFFE, Chairman.
GARRETT DAVIS,
R. WILSON,
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
JNO. S. CARLILE,
J. W. CRISFIELD,
J. S. JACKSON,
H. GRIDER,
JOHN S. PHELPS,
FRANCIS THOMAS,
CHARLES B. CALVERT,
C. L. L. LEARY,
EDWIN H. WEBSTER,
R. MALLORY,
AARON HARDING,
JAMES S. ROLLINS,
J. W. MENZIES,
THOS. L. PRICE,
G. W. DUNLAP,
WM. A. HALL.

Messrs. John W. Noel, Sam. S. Casey, George P. Fisher, A. J. Clemments, Wm. G. Brown, Jacob B. Blair, and W. F. Willey, handed in a minority report, whilst Horace Maynard made one of his own.—Our heavily taxed columns will not allow us room for either.

TALKING TO CHILDREN.

The Superintendent of a Sunday school was questioning his pupils concerning the addresses delivered to them during the previous session.

"Children, what did Mr. Phonny tell you this morning?"

No answer was made.

"Can't any one tell me what he said?—Susie, can't you remember?"

Susie, a bright little one of seven years, arose, and with one finger in her mouth bashfully lisped out:—

"Pleathe, thir, he talked and he thed ath how he loved uth, and he talked—and —and—we all thought he was goin' to say thumthing, he didn't thay nothing."

This was not quite so unfortunate as the experience of a clergyman in Maine who was opposed to having any mirth in Sunday school. He thought it injurious to all and unnecessary for the entertainment of the children. He offered to address the school and show that they could be well entertained seriously. I am credibly assured that the following dialogue ensued:—

"Children, I am going to tell you about Peter. Who knows who Peter was?"

No answer was made.

"Cannot any one—those large girls—tell me who Peter was?"

Still no reply.

"Can any boy or girl in the school tell me who Peter was?"

"I can," said a little fellow in the further corner.

"Ah, that's a good boy. Now you come up on the platform by my side, and stand in this chair, and tell those large girls who Peter was."

Jimmy did as he was bid, and in the shrill voice of childhood repeated:—

"Peter, Peter, pumpkin-eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her."

At this point he was stopped, but not before the full point was taken by the school, and Mother Goose's poem appreciated.

A White Woman Ravished by Negroes.—The Greensburg (Westmoreland) *Democrat*, of last week says:

On Wednesday morning two negroes, Jacob and Reuben Long, from Allegheny county, were committed to jail charged before Justice Hunter of West Newton, with having forcibly outraged the person of Mrs. Mary Ann Faulkner, a very respectable lady residing in Rostraver Tp., in this county.

This is the race for which our nation is wrecked in civil war, and with which if slavery is abolished our land will be overrun.

The *Review*, published in Washington county, in this State, contained an account last week, of a similar outrage committed by a negro on a little girl in that county. These outrages are committed near the Southern border of our State, and when the swarms of runaway slaves now within the lines of our army are let loose upon the North, we fear we shall have a surfeit of such negro outrages.

☞Exchanges of papers have been frequent among our pickets in Virginia, and sometimes they meet half way and have a sit-down chat on a stump or rail. A couple met in this manner not long since. "Ain't you tired of this war?" says our man. "Yes, and I wish I was out of it—it's all humbug," replies the rebel. "If they'd leave it to you and me," continued our man, "we'd settle it without any more fighting, wouldn't we?" "Yes, *sir*," said the rebel with emphasis. And so they would. If left for the pickets to settle, the whole thing would be soon and amicably arranged, and that, too, on the basis of "things as they were."

The Appropriations.—It is stated that Congress, during the recent session, appropriated about eight hundred millions of dollars, including upwards of five hundred and sixty millions for the army, and somewhat less than one hundred millions for the navy.

A YEAR'S CORRUPTION.

When the history of the present war shall be hereafter written, one of its most revolting pages will be that which chronicles the corruptions of the first year of Republican rule.—Rendered reckless by the richness of the prize so unexpectedly thrown into their hands, like a poor man who suddenly finds himself the possessor of vast wealth bequeathed to him by some hitherto unheard of relation, the partizans of the administration clutched at the spoils with indecent greediness, sacrificing reputations that in many instances had remained for a life time unsullied, in their eagerness to seize the golden moment to enrich themselves at the nation's expense. The sufferings of the people, the perils of the Government, were nothing in the sight of the rapacious crowd that flocked to the capital to share in the free scramble for gold. Indeed, it seemed as though the greedy spoilsmen believed that the nation was in its dying throes, and hastened to secure each as large a share as possible of the common estate, while there was yet time. It may well call the blush to the cheek of an American when, in future years, he reads that an high cabinet officer was driven from his position by the very foulness of his corruptions, and that instead of defending himself from the censure of the Congress of the United States, he turned upon his censors and charged them with having begged in vain for the drippings of his Department!

Indeed, time alone will develope the extent of the frauds practiced upon the government in the hour of its deepest peril. Every week brings its developments. From the Holt Committee, we now learn that two citizens of Rhode Island obtained contracts from the War Department for a certain number of small arms through the influence of Senator Simmons, of that State, and for which that Senator was to receive $50,000. The evidence to be submitted with this statement shows that $10,000 has been received by him. Senator Simmons, when called upon for his testimony, boldly admitted that he had received the money, and seemed to think it no disgrace that a Senator of the United States should thus barter away his party influence with the Administration.

From the West, we have further developments in regard to the Fremont contracts. Gen. M'Kinstry, who was arrested for alleged frauds in the Western Department, has published a pamphlet, not denying that the gross at swindling has been perpetrated, but accusing others (and many of them high in office) of being more responsible than himself for the frauds.—*Albany Argus.*

WONT GO IN.

The Huntington Globe, almost the only Democratic journal which advocated the Union movement last fall, speaks in this wise of the call issued by McClure for a "People's" State Convention:

"The call issued by the Chairman of the Republican party does not come from any movement of the people separate from that party, and cannot therefore meet with any general response. It emanates from the organ of a party, and the Convention assembled in obedience to it will be essentially a party Convention. True it professes to invite others than those of that party to co-operate with it, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact, that while this organ of the Republican party is publishing this call, the party itself, through its leaders, and by the united action of its members in Congress, is urging with pertinacity the very party measures which have most excited the public mind and which have not only divided but irritated the people."

☞The Cincinnati Commercial says that charges of a serious character have been preferred against Gen. O. M. Mitchell, commanding in North Alabama. It is informed that upon the arrival of Gen. Buel at Huntsville, he expressed his disapprobation of Gen. Mitchell's proceedings in such strong terms that the latter resigned. Upon notification of his resignation reaching Washington, he was summoned to that place. The Louisville Journal remarks upon the same subject:

General Mitchell and a portion of his command have perpetrated in North Alabama deeds of cruelty and of guilt, the bare narration of which makes the heart sick.—The particulars in the case will be laid before the authorities at Washington, in the course of a few days, when, we take it for granted, the honor of the nation and the welfare of the national cause will be promptly vindicated. The case will not brook delay. It cries out for investigation and determination. Let it be investigated and determined at once. We at present forbear to go into the heart-rending particulars of the case, but, if necessary, we will not hesitate to do so hereafter. Meanwhile, we invoke the authorities, as they value the national honor and cherish the national cause, to visit swift justice upon the epauletted miscreant who has recklessly set both at defiance.

Senator Cowan.—One of the ablest advocates of Constitutional liberty, in the United States Senate, is Hon. E. Cowan, of this State. Although differing with him in politics, we cannot but admire his manly and patriotic course in opposition to the wild and dangerous schemes of the abolitionists to overthrow the government and trample upon the Constitution. On Monday week, in discussing the bill which provides provisional governments for certain districts he uttered the following patriotic sentiment. If there were a majority of such men in Congress we might confidently hope that this terrible rebellion and war would soon be at an end. He said:

"The only way the Union could be restored was that every part should enjoy its rights. In any other way we could not succeed. He looked upon the scheme to thrust emancipation down the throats of the South in the same light as the attempt of the South to thrust slavery on the North. He wanted to make friends with the South, and not make weapons against us. The country was not to be saved by initiating legislation and schemes in favor of the negro, but by war against the rebellion and kindness to loyal people. He believed the system of legislation pursued here brought us to the condition we are now in and massed the enemy against us. Where is now the great army! And shall we go on fighting, as if we were the Abolition party fighting against the pro-slavery party!"

Health of Louis Napoleon.—A Paris letter revives the old story that Louis Napoleon is believed to be affected at times mentally to such a degree as to become indifferent to the course of affairs, and during these moments they say the Empress controls him, and when she controls him, the priesthood, to whom she is devoted, gain the ascendancy.

American Success.—It is stated by correspondents at the London Exhibition that the United States will carry off more premiums in proportion to the articles exhibited than any other nation. Our pianos, daguerreotypes and violins are far superior to any others exhibited.

Longevity.—Rebecca Wisher, (colored,) the family servant of the late Dr. William B. Selden, of this city, died yesterday at the advanced age of one hundrd and ten years. She leaves three great-great-grand children. *Norfolk Union, 19th ult.*

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF PITTSBURG.

"THE UNION AS IT WAS—THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!"

Democratic Delegate Elections & County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Adams county, held at the public house of Charles Will, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, July 19th, 1862, the following resolution was uanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Democratic voters of Adams county—now, as they have always been, TRUE friends of the Union and the Constitution—be and they are hereby requested to meet at their usual places of holding Delegate Elections, on SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF AUGUST NEXT, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent them in a County Convention, to be held in Gettysburg, on MONDAY FOLLOWING, (the 11th of August,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County Ticket, appoint Congressional and Senatorial Conferees, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. The Delegate Elections to open at 5 and close at 7 o'clock, P. M., in all the districts except the borough of Gettysburg—in the latter the election to be held between 7½ and 9 P. M. Every friend of the "good old cause" is solicited to participate in these meetings, to give increased force to the voice of conservatism which is now echoing through the land.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF, Chair'n.
J. E. SMITH, Sec'y.

☞ The Delegate Election for Conowago township will be held at Brushtown School-house.

☞ The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at Philadelphia to-morrow.

☞ Major General Halleck has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the whole of the land forces of the United States—head-quarters at Washington.

☞ The operation of the Tax Law has been postponed until the 1st of September.

☞ Hon. John L. Dawson has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Westmoreland, Indiana and Fayette district. A good selection.

☞ Ex-President Martin Van Buren died at Lindenwald, N. Y., on Thursday, in his 81st year.

☞ The Pennsylvania Railroad Company contribute $50,000 to provide for the payment of bounty to volunteers.

☞ About $50,000 worth of postage stamps have been sold in Philadelphia, to be used as currency.

☞ Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* becomes ruffled whenever allusion is made to the intriguing by which the leaders of his party secure office. Keep cool, neighbor. There is no use to deny what everybody knows to be true. McClure and Co. have been at the game too long not to be found out. A "brain" must be very much "diseased," indeed, that cannot perceive the moving of the wires.

We last week ventured a big apple that McPherson would be re-nominated for Congress—that Duffield, of Fulton, would be the candidate for the Senate, and that if elected, he would vote for McClure for the United States Senate. We now offer a similar wager that Dr. Fahnestock will get the conferees of this county for the Senate. Three weeks ago Mr. McConaughy had the inside track—all the most adroit managers seemed to be for him. But through fear that he might be stubbornly unwilling to give up the course to Duffield, the plan has been changed, and Fahnestock is now to be given the conferees, upon the presumption that he will not be troublesome.

☞ Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* says, that when at Harrisburg, week before last, he failed to meet Hosea Carpenter, the father of the new secret political "League." What a disappointment it must have been to our neighbor.

☞ War meetings are being held in all the cities and principal towns, and large sums subscribed in order to offer liberal bounties to those who volunteer. These energetic efforts it is hoped will soon procure the desired number of soldiers to fill up the armies of the Union.

Counterfeits.—Among the new counterfeits which are going the rounds are the following:

Farmers' Bank, Lancaster, Pa.—10s altered from 1s; cattle in water; female on the right, locomotive on the left. Bank of Newark, Delaware—2s spurious—vig., men and girls harvesting, ox-team, etc.; boys and sheaf on right; farm on left.

☞ Hon. E. McPherson has our thanks for several Congressional favors.

☞ Postage stamps are denominated the "sticking-plaster currency."

THE ABOLITION WAR UPON M'CLELLAN.

The Providence Post says, men all over the country will ask this question—"Why was not McClellan reinforced?" "He stated,' continues the Post, "from the moment that his plans were interfered with, that his army was not large enough for the work before it. He knew that his approach to Richmond would bring Jackson there and make his work hazardous. He asked that McDowell might co-operate with him; but this was refused, and McDowell has done nothing from that day to this. He asked for more troops from anywhere, and the reply was an order from the War Department stopping all enlistments. The Secretary of War took pains to have it telegraphed all over the country that he did not believe the reports of the rebel strength; insisted that Jackson was in the valley, and would remain there; denied that Beauregard had reinforced or could reinforce Lee and Johnston; and finally sent out, as the decision of Gen. Pope, that the rebel army at Richmond could not number more than sixty thousand! Nothing was in danger but Washington! Nobody knew but the Secretary of War! Now Shields has been sent to reinforce McClellan, and we are told that Pope and Burnside will co-operate with him, though this is only a rumor. The country does not believe that even this would be conceded, if it were not for the fear which is entertained of foreign intervention. So bitter and devilish has been this warfare against one of the best Generals this country ever produced, that even after sacrificing the lives of ten thousand of our brave soldiers, recklessly and needlessly, the spirit which prompts it is not appeased! It was manifest in our own community yesterday and on Tuesday and Wednesday also. Abolionists were actually rejoicing over what they declared to be M'Clellan's defeat; and the same feeling, it is plain, prevails in the same political circles at Washington. Thousands upon thousands of lives have been sacrificed in the last five days to gratify personal and political hate; and the authors of our disasters are enjoying their triumph in McClellan's retreat!—It is fortunate for the country that these political gamblers are afraid of France and England and feel the necessity of taking Richmond with all possible dispatch. But for this there would be little hope for M'Clellan's army."

Even the word "Union" makes them Gnash their Teeth!

We take the following paragraph from a long article in a late issue of the Philadelphia *North American*, on the subject of establishing a new Democratic paper in Philadelphia:

"If a Democratic paper could be published without constant iteration of the words 'Constitution and Union,' in its title as well as its text, it is possible that a reasonable degree of success would attend it. But one cannot be so published, and therefore such journals are not pleasant while they live, and in enlightened communities they speedily die. If Democratic speeches, pamphlets, and utterances of every sort could also steer clear of this incessant iteration in the English classics, which, as it is difficult to print, we recommend to be consulted in the original—if these daily speeches, we say, would leave out all surplus references to the Union and the Constitution, the public would feel great relief, and possibly these utterances would be rendered tolerable."

The reasons here assigned cannot fail to strike the reader with the utmost astonishment. The "*Union*" and the "*Constitution*" are, of all names, the most obnoxious to this high-toned, dignified (!) journal. Any other name would suit it better.

The editor of the *North American* is Morton McMichael, the same individual who reported the resolutions at the recent speckled so-called "Union" Convention at Harrisburg. The public will make up their minds from the above as to the *sincerity* of his Union professions in the Convention.—To cheat the people into electing Republicans, is all the leaders of that party seem to think about.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

The Republican Convention in one of its resolutions professed to forget all former party names and distinctions. The Convention then exhibited the utter hollowness and hypocrisy of this pretence by giving Senator Cowan the cold shoulder for no other reason than that he refused to follow party dictation—and praised Senator Wilmot because he acted as a subservient partizan.

The Convention refrained from condemning the enormous frauds upon the Government, and from denouncing those instrumental in robbing the public Treasury of millions, because this would have been striking at prominent members of the Republican party.

The Convention sanctioned and sustained *all the measures* of the Administration—measures constitutional and measures confessedly unconstitutional—measures wise and measures foolish, simply because it was expedient in a party convention to sustain an administration of its own party.

This was the way the Convention ignored party.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE VOTE OF THE ARMY

The Chambersburg Spirit says:—The following is an extract from a letter written by a Union soldier, stationed at Hilton Head, S. Carolina:

"Two-thirds of the men in the army are Democrats, and the experience they are getting is confirming them stronger in the old Democratic church. The gradual approach of Republicanism to Abolitionism has become perfectly apparent to them, and if continued will eventually lead to the revolution of our whole Government. The men are outspoken in these sentiments. I have met with no officer or soldier, whether a Republican or Democrat, who does not say that emancipation or abolition of the system of slavery, is farthest from his desire or wishes."

It affords us much pleasure to make the following extract from a private letter, received a few days ago, from an officer high in command in our army, and who has risked his life in more than one bloody battle to put down this rebellion against the Constitution and the Union:

"Allow me to congratulate you and your associates in the management of the 'Valley Spirit,' on your political course, as all we have to contend against now is the radical doctrines of the Republican and Abolition party at home, and the base corruption that seems now to pervade every department of our government.—The army want a sound, honest, and conservative policy."

☞ We learn that tenders of squads and companies for nine months service will be accepted at Harrisburg. This reduction of the term of enlistment, with increased bounty—at least equal to that offered by adjoining States—will add greatly to the number of recruits furnished by Pennsylvania under the new requisition.

LETTER FROM CAMP.

CAMP JESSIE, New Creek, Va.,

Dear Compiler;—The gallant 87th Reg't. P. V., are still at this point, waiting patiently for something to turn up, but it seems as if "secesh" do not intend to give us a chance to immortalize ourselves. The city papers are publishing as telegraphic news the fact that Col. Mulligan with his brigade is at Harper's Ferry, entrenching himself, but Col. Mulligan has just passed my quarters, and his brigade are just going into Uncle Sam's dinner, which makes me think the papers are slightually mistaken, as they sometimes are. Our Regiment has suffered some by reason of change of water, but the health of the Regiment is generally very good, having lost no men at this point, though Col. Mulligan has lost two men from his brigade. They have been buried here on the banks of the Potomac, far away from home and friends.

The Company from your place, under the command of Capt. James Adair, Lieuts. Norris and Baker, is considered one of our crack companies, and justly so, as their drill and discipline are hard to beat.—Much credit is due to Capt. Martin, (their former commander,) for the manner in which the Company now performs its duties—and I will just say here, that Capt. Martin enjoyed the full confidence of the officers and men of this Regiment, and does to this day, none doubting his courage, and all appreciating his kindness of heart.

Maj. Buehler is very popular among the men, and deservedly so, as his heart is in the right place.

Privates Crilly, Wisotzkey and Basil Little, were at the hospital at Wheeling.—The two latter have returned to duty, while the former has been honorably discharged from the service. These men are all from your county, attached to Company F.

Our camp is right on the banks of the Potomac, about 201 miles from Baltimore. New Creek valley opens towards Staunton, and is a beautiful valley indeed, while all around us mountains are reaching their heads towards heaven. The water is something like the water at Bedford Springs, being highly impregnated with magnesia, and has the same effect, which is the cause of a large part of the apparent sickness in our Regiment, although the surgeon has just informed me that there are now but seventy cases on the sick list, and those all on light duty except four.

We will leave here shortly, but for what point I cannot say. You shall hear from me again. Zoo-Zoo.

For the Compiler.

Of all the parties that have had an existence in this country, the Republicans are the most unreasonable, unkind and malignant. There is neither reason or common sense in their sayings and doings. Their prejudice and hatred towards Democrats is daily increasing—to an extent, indeed, almost insufferable. This no doubt in a very great measure grows out of the fact that they fear the coming elections will dislodge them from places of power and profit. I am inclined myself to believe that their winding up time is near at hand, and I hope that the rebuke may be so emphatic and unmistakable that no man hereafter will have the effrontery to attempt an organization under the name of Republican.

I observe that after every trifling defeat of the Federal arms this malignancy towards us waxes warmer. We are denounced in terms so uncharitable and abusive that it requires more than an ordinary control of our tempers to keep silent. It seems clear that if they were certain they could suppress the rebellion without the assistance of the Democratic party, they would dismiss from service every commander and refuse the assistance of every Democrat in the country. That they would do this there is no question, from the fact that no language is too coarse, no epithet too monstrous, no act too ungenerous for them. They hate Democratic commanders as well as Democratic soldiers. They hate Democratic fathers whose sons have lost their blood in the suppression of this rebellion. They hate Democrats in the army and out of the army. They hate them everywhere. If we contribute to the support of the army two dollars to their one, they say it is hypocricy. If we say nothing at all, for or against, they call us traitors and secessionists. There is, however, a day of retribution for this party near at hand, and when it comes, there will be an awful shaking among the dry bones. It is no matter which course we pursue, they have but one course toward us—that of malignant misrepresentation and eternal abuse.

That the Republican leaders have cooled the ardor of the Northern people and encouraged the rebel leaders in the South by such course, are facts not to be disputed, and it is my opinion that if such unkindness be persisted in it will finally invite the interference of foreign powers who will demand a settlement of our troubles. If these ungenerous Republicans would do better for their country, they must not speak of us as tories, traitors, southern sympathizers and secessionists, for well they know that if every Democrat now in the army would return from the field of battle, not fifty thousand men would remain to suppress the rebellion.

A DEMOCRATIC SOLDIER.

☞ The Judas of the Philadelphia *Press* denounced RICHARD J. HALDEMAN in his late speech before the "Republican" State Convention as a "Breckinridge Democrat."—Haldeman was a member of the Douglas National Committee, called the Douglas State Convention in 1860, and Forney was by his side when he opened its proceedings. Forney scruples at no falsehood, and is perfectly oblivious to all sense of shame.—Whatever Haldeman is now or where he is, his having been a Democrat—a *Douglas* Democrat, if you please—is not the cause of his aberration. We have not observed any charge of disloyalty against him in any other quarter than the *Press*, and we should hate to have a dog hung on its evidence.—*True Democrat.*

☞ If all who express an aversion to being drafted are Democrats, then have a goodly number of Republicans suddenly changed their politics.

☞ The plates for 1s, 2s and 3s of the new $150,000,000 loan, it is said, are now ready.

☞ The York Press says the oats crop of that county has been seriously damaged by an insect resembling the weevil.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

"THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION."—Single copies of the *Compiler* will be furnished from the date of the Democratic County Convention until after the election, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Club rates lower, in proportion to size of Clubs. All who favor the "Constitution as it is, the Union as it was, and the negroes where they are," should take the *Compiler*. They will find it to accord with this patriotic sentiment.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.—We find on our table the Catalogue of Pennsylvania College for the Collegiate year of 1861-62, gotten up and printed in the usual good taste. The whole number of students is 131, divided as follows:—Seniors 18, Juniors 18, Sophomores 18, Freshmen 32, Partial course 5, Preparatorians 40. The Annual Commencement will be held August 13th, The Baccalaureate Discourse will be delivered on Sunday preceding by Rev. Dr. BAUGHER, President of the Institution.—The exercises of the Junior class will occur on Wednesday (12th): on the afternoon of same day Hon. JAMES POLLOCK will deliver an address before the Philomathean Society; and in the evening the annual meeting of the Alumni will be held and an address delivered by Hon. JOHN E. SMITH, of Westminster.

A few days ago the honors were conferred upon the following gentlemen, members of the Graduating class:—First Honor, (Valedictory) to C. N. S. LEVY; Second do., (English Salutatory) to J. T. L. LAHM; and the Third was divided between Messrs. H. H. KEEDY, H. E. JACOBS and F. E. BELTZHOOVER.

A WAR MEETING was held at the Court-house on Saturday evening, Dr. Charles Horner presiding. Resolutions were adopted inviting subscriptions towards a liberal bounty to volunteers. Fourteen hundred dollars were subscribed on the spot. Proceedings next week.

PIC NICS.—There is to be a Military Pic on the banks of the Conowago, near Heidlersburg, on Saturday, August 9th. A delightful time of it is expected, and the public are invited.

A Sabbath School Pic Nic will come off at the Bendersville Fair Ground on Saturday, the 16th of August. See advertisement.

☞ The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Wednesday has a list of paroled U. S. prisoners, received from Richmond, July 19th, on the steamer Vanderbilt. Among the names we notice those of Adj. W. W. Stewart, C. E. Cauffman and H. W. Cauffman, of York Springs. We may expect their arrival home in a few days at the farthest.

We have looked in vain over the long list of killed, wounded and prisoners, published in both our own and the rebel papers, for the name of Capt. Bailey. Nor is there any information of him from private sources.

☞ We understand that the Clerk to the Commissioners, pursuant to orders from the Adjutant General, has forwarded to Harrisburg a full list of persons in the county subject to military duty.

☞ The Ladies of Fairfield have forwarded to York a large box of articles for the sick and wounded in the Hospital there. Good for the Ladies of Fairfield!

☞ The Savings Institution, of this place, in view of the recent act of Congress, has abandoned the idea of issuing small notes for change. Postage stamps are already used here for the purpose.

☞ A small insect has made its appearance upon the growing oats, which many fear will prove destructive. But opinions conflict. We were told, the other day, by a gentleman who observed the insect in large force upon his oats last year, that it worked no damage, the crop turning out unusually heavy.

☞ Read the advertisement of the "Williams & Orvis" $25 Family Sewing Machine, in our paper to-day. This Machine is a popular favorite in Philadelphia and other cities, and its reputation is rapidly extending. It is said to be equal in every respect to any $50 Machine now in use.

☞ In New Jersey the Wide Awakes of 1860 are asked to enlist for the war immediately. The call is a most appropriate one, and might be made here as well.

What the Abolitionists are Afraid of.—The Toronto *Globe*, in a recent article upon the late military successes, says: "The abolitionists have been afraid that the late rapid success of the Northern arms would deprive them of many opportunities of pressing their views for which they had hoped."—Exactly so, and this is why the abolition journals wanted Gen. McClellan beaten.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges.—For Children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted on account of their soothing and demulcent properties, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by Druggists at 25 cents per box.

A DISLOYAL GOVERNOR.

Kirkwood, the Abolition Governor of Iowa, refused, so says the Burlington *Argus*, to unite in the letter of the other Governors of the loyal States, requesting the President to call out more troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

The same paper says: "At the commencement of our present difficulties, when Union men of all shades of politics, at Washington, were laboring for a peaceful solution of the threatening danger, he planted himself against all compromise or adjustment, and appointed the abolition delegation to Congress to represent us in the Peace Congress. This act was a direct voice for war and disunion in preference to peace and harmony. Since the war commenced he has devoted himself with energy to devising means to line the pockets of himself and friends from the hard earnings of the people. It is said that he has not a relative in the State of Iowa who is not pensioned on the public treasury, while he vetoes the bill reducing his own salary to an amount compatible with the times."

☞ "If these infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get power in their hands," said the great Webster on a memorable occasion, "they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinion or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country or deluge it with blood." Millions of such warnings, says a cotemporary, were impotent to stay the tide of abolition fanaticism. It reached power, and in a few short months the most of this prophecy is already fulfilled. To save the country from further calamities, let the people unite to put down the author of them all—abolition.—*Providence Post.*

☞ There are two brigadier generals in the Union army whose names very often get confounded in telegraphic despatches. One is Gen. Henry M. Naglee, commanding a brigade in Gen. McClellan's army, and the other is Gen. James S. Negley, who is with Gen. Buel's army.

WAR NEWS.

☞ There has been little war news of importance during the past week. We subjoin the leading items:

An official dispatch from General Pope to Secretary Stanton announces that a cavalry expedition sent out from Fredericksburg, Va., on the 22d, met and defeated a body of one hundred Confederate cavalry, stationed near Carmel Church, on the telegraph road from Fredericksburg to Richmond, burning their camp and six cars loaded with corn, besides destroying the telegraph to Gordonsville. Subsequently the Federals were attacked by a large body of Stewart's cavalry, who were also defeated and pursued until within sight of Hanover Junction. Several prisoners, a large number of horses, and many arms were brought back to the Federal camp.

Gen. Pope has issued an order requiring the arrest of all male citizens within reach of the army of Virginia, and require them to take the oath of allegiance or be removed beyond the Federal lines. Communication with persons living within the Confederate lines is positively prohibited.

A general order has been issued by the commanding officer in Missouri for the organization of the militia for the purpose of driving out the guerilla bands. Two companies of State militia were surprised a few days since at Greenville, Wayne county, and nineteen killed and a large number wounded. The Confederates took possession of the town. Their loss in the fight is not known.

A dispatch from Louisville says that the statement that Colonel Morgan's band had been overtaken near Mount Sterling is untrue. General Smith telegraphs from Stanford that his force was pursuing Morgan.—Great efforts are being made to raise troops to operate in Kentucky and Tennessee immediately. Murfreesboro, Tennessee, was re-occupied by Federal troops on the 18th instant.

Col. Morgan is reported to have retreated into Tennessee.

Nothing new from Gen. McClellan's army, which is in good spirits and healthy.

Information has been received in Washington that General Stonewall Jackson, at the head of twenty-four thousand men, is at Louisa county court house, and that General Ewell, with a corps of General Jackson's command, is at Gordonsville, making a total force of thirty thousand men, with which a demonstration is to be made on Washington, for the purpose of drawing the Federal troops away from before Richmond.

Death of a Pennsylvania Colonel.—Col. Thos. A. Ziegle, of the 107th Pennsylvania Regiment, died at Warrenton, Va., on Tuesday week, after a few hours' illness, of bilious dysentery. Colonel Ziegle was a native of York, Penna., where he had a large circle of warm friends. He was for many years the commander of the Worth Infantry, a company which was equal in drill to the famous Ellsworth Zouaves.

Treatment of Federal Prisoners.—A letter in the New York Herald, from General McClellan's army, referring to a flag of truce to Haxall's Landing, says:

Our sick and wounded, who were left prisoners at Haxall's Landing, affirm that they have received as much attention as they would have expected from our own surgeons and nurses. Dr. Cullen, of Richmond, is the medical director, and himself and assistants were quite free and communicative, as well as respectful and gentlemanly in their deportment. They professed a desire for a settlement of the existing difficulties upon some plan not involving the restoration of the Southern States to the Union—anything but that. They assured Captain Raymond, of Gen. McClellan's staff, who accompanied the flag, that if their soldiers ever committed outrages contrary to the usages of war it was contrary to the orders of their generals, and they believed the same was true in regard to our army.—Mr. Way told them that he should have attempted to go along with a white flag into their lines if he had been refused permission by our military authorities, and they told him he would have been unmolested in citizen's dress, even if he displayed no flag of truce. They said their headquarters were twelve miles from Haxall's Landing. They are probably at Savage's station.

The Confederate surgeons were dressed in uniforms, which were much admired by our officers for the fineness of the cloth and the rich and tasteful display of gold lace and embroidery.

The Hospitals.—New Arrangements.—The President has decided to break up the hospitals in New York, Philadelphia and other cities, and to establish, in lieu thereof, hospitals within the limits of the several military departments, for the army of the Potomac, hospitals will be erected at Point Lookout, Craney Island and Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe. At the latter place a large building is now under way, and will soon be ready for the reception of patients.—*N. Y. Times.*

Dry Weather.—The summer in the central, northern and western parts of New York is, thus far, one of the dryest on record. All kinds of crops, with the exception of corn, are greatly suffering for rain. The pastures are, in many places, reduced to a crisp, while the meadows will hardly produce half an average crop. The farmers in Northern Oswego and Jefferson counties are literally panic-stricken at the prospect for the coming winter. Fortunately the last season was an excellent one for grazing, and there is a large quantity of old hay on hand.—*Albany Journal.*

A Line of Battle.—This expression often occurs in referring to the order of troops on the battle-field, and it is no doubt the opinion of many that the two armies stand in two lines, but it is not so. The army is divided into divisions, and there are often great gaps between the divisions. They are posted in positions, or in commanding places—that is, on hills, or in woods, or on the banks of streams, in places where they will be best able to resist or attack the enemy. The divisions are usually so placed that they can support one another.

A VERY PROPER HINT.

The Washington Star states that a "Junketing party" of Congressmen and others, who recently went from that city, (employing for several days a steamboat which is chartered by the Government at a cost of several hundred dollars a day) on their arrival at the White House advised Gen. M'Clellan of their presence, and received an answer that "he was not prepared to entertain company, and that civilians were not permitted to go front." A very decided hint, but one that was needed. Another correspondent says:

Very recently a Junketing party from Washington, on a Government steamer—chartered for $100 to $500 per day—sailed up to the White House. Troops had just arrived.—There was but a single place answering for a dock, where a vessel could discharge; at this a commissary vessel was preparing to moor; the junketing party tied up to the only place, and a Government official ordered a guard to permit none others to approach. The consequence was that at least one regiment was compelled to go without rations twenty-four hours. Another very similar case has been authenticated to me, and it would be but just to give the names of those who not only for their pleasure prevent our men having their rations, but junket—at public expense—while our soldiers fight and die, and the country shivers in view of future taxation.

☞ The Snow Hill (Md.) Shield says the hog cholera has been prevailing in that county, but is now on the decline.

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Pennsylvania, ss:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

To sustain the Government in times of common peril by all his energies, his means and his life if need be, is the just duty of every loyal citizen. The President of the United States has made a requisition on Pennsylvania for twenty-one new regiments, and the regiments already in the field must be recruited.

Enlistments will be made for nine months in the new regiments, and for twelve months in the old. The existence of the present emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause now to investigate its causes.—We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake. Under these circumstances I appeal to the freemen of Pennsylvania. You have to save your houses and your firesides, your own liberties and those of the whole country. I call on the inhabitants of the counties, cities, boroughs and townships throughout our borders to meet and take active measures for the immediate furnishing of the quota of the State.

Let those who cannot go themselves contribute to provide bounties equal at least to those offered by the adjoining States. The Constitution prohibits me from drawing money from the Treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens by assuming the necessity of calling the Legislature at this time. This is no time to wait for legislative action and the negotiation of loans. Delay might be fatal.

To put down this Rebellion is the business of every man in Pennsylvania, and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of legislation, and do not desire to throw on the Treasury of the Commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves.

The conduct of our men already in the field has shed immortal lustre on Pennsylvania. Let their brethren fly to arms to support them and make the victory speedy as well as certain.

I designate below the number of companies which are expected from the several counties in the State, trusting the support of her honor in this crisis, as it may be safely trusted, to the loyalty, fidelity and valor of her freemen. Whilst the quota of the several counties is fixed equitably, so as to fill the requisition for twenty one regiments, let not the loyal people of any county remit their exertions to the enlistment of the companies named. Our heroic sons of Pennsylvania have moistened every battle-field with their blood. Thousands have bravely died defending the unity of the Republic and the sanctity of our flag, and other thousands have fallen, sick and wounded, and their places must be filled.

Freemen of Pennsylvania! Friends of the Government, of order, and of our nationality! One earnest struggle and peace will again dawn upon us as a happy, prosperous and united people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two and of the Commonwealth the eighty seventh.

A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor. ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SCHEDULE OF APPORTIONMENT.

Adams, 2 companies; Allegheny 15; Armstrong 1; Beaver 2; Bedford 2; Berks 6; Blair 2; Bradford 5; Bucks 5; Butler 3; Cambria 2; Carbon 2; Chester 6; Centre 2; Clarion and Forest 2; Clinton 1; Clearfield 1; Columbia 1; Crawford 2; Cumberland 2; Dauphin 5; Delaware 2; Erie 5; Elk and McKean 1; Fayette 1; Franklin and Fulton 5; Greene 1; Huntingdon 2; Indiana 2; Jefferson 1; Juniata 1; Lancaster 8; Lawrence 2; Lebanon 2; Lehigh 2; Luzerne 7; Luzerne 3; Mercer 2; Mifflin 1; Monroe and Pike 1; Montgomery 5; Montour 1; Northampton 3; Northumberland 2; Perry 1; Philadelphia 50; Potter 1; Schuylkill 5; Snyder 1; Somerset 2; Sullivan and Wyoming 1; Susquehanna 2; Tioga 3; Union 1; Venango 1; Warren 2; Washington 3; Wayne 2; Westmoreland 3; York 3.

WILMOT AND COWAN.

The last resolution of the Republican Convention pronounces the course of Hon. David Wilmot in the United States Senate "manly, consistent and patriotic," and endorses him as "a true and faithful representative of the loyal people of this State." No mention whatever is made of the Hon. Edgar Cowan. His name is passed over in significant silence. Why is it that Mr. Cowan's party friends have put upon him this studied insult? The people of this State need hardly to be told why. It was because Mr. Cowan has acted more like a patriot than a partizan. Because he has refused to pull submissively in the party traces. Because he refused to lend his sanction and support to measures which he could not favor consistently with his oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Cowan has acted with a sturdy independence that extorts admiration from even his political enemies. He has done his own thinking and voting, and for this reason has incurred the enmity of politicians who, failing to control him, make use of the first opportunity to repudiate him.

There is great significance in this endorsement of Wilmot, the Abolitionist, and repudiation of Cowan, the Conservative Republican. It shows that the Republican party in Pennsylvania is completely under the control of the radical element, and that the conservatives can expect no sort of toleration. The party lash is to be applied to them with merciless severity. Those who cannot be scourged into submission are to be driven into opposition. To be a Conservative, Constitutional Republican is to be no Republican at all. This is the decree of the Convention.

David Wilmot, who is held up as a true and faithful representative of the *loyal* people of this State, has given his voice and his vote to nearly every radical measure before the Senate during the late session. He is an Abolitionist of the Sumner school. We say this advisedly, because he wrote a letter several months since to a meeting assembled at the Cooper Institute, New York, in which he unreservedly and emphatically endorsed Sumner's doctrine that the Southern States had committed political suicide, that they had actually seceded from the Union, and ought to be treated as Territories and not as States. This abolition-secession theory was received with indignation by the loyal people of the North, and was sternly rebuked by Secretary Blair in a letter to the same meeting. Notwithstanding Mr. Wilmot stands as its recorded advocate, he was lauded by the Convention as "eminently patriotic," and as a "true and faithful representative of the loyal people of this State."

Mr. Wilmot is a candidate for re-election by the next Legislature. The endorsement of the Convention renders it highly probable that he will be chosen in case the Republicans succeed in electing a majority of the House of Representatives. He is as much a candidate before the people as Mr. Cochran or Judge Ross. Let the conservative voters of Pennsylvania meet the issue thus thrust upon them, and say, by the election of a majority of conservative members of the Legislature, that David Wilmot, the Abolition-Secessionist, is *not* a true and faithful representative of the loyal people of this State.—*Patriot & Union.*

Counterfeit.—The following is a description of an altered five dollar bill on the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, Pa. The vignette represents three mechanics apparently engaged in conversation. On the right end of the bill is a portrait of Franklin Pierce and figure 5; on the left end State arms and FIVE. This is a very smooth and deceptive [illegible]

From the Constitutional Union.

NO PARTY!

Among the many devices and tricks of the Abolition traitors, who have brought the country to the verge of ruin, and who are pressing our Government, with fatal rapidity, into the vortex of destruction, there is not one more specious and fraudulent than the cry of "No party!" When the masses, whose patriotic impulses are always truthful, are to be urged to fill the ranks of our army—more than decimated through the selfish scheming of Abolition congressmen and editors as much as by the bullets of their foes; or even to get up popular demonstrations to give moral force to the Government—the cry of "No party!" is raised by the Abolition leaders, and echoed by the jackals who follow at their heels, with an intensity and seeming disinterestedness that would be admirable if it did not cover the darkest and most traitorous purposes against the Constitution and the Union, the peace and prosperity of our beloved land.

"This is no time for parties or partisans. It is no time for creeds or platforms," says John Sherman, Senator from Ohio, an endorser of the "Helper Book," which did so much to precipitate this unhappy strife.—And so it is with the whole fraternity, who are doing all they can, in and out of Congress, to make irremediable the breach between the North and the South, thus rendering inevitable the prolongment of this war, to be ended, finally, either in exhaustion and the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy, or in the subjugation and desolation of the Southern States in ruin, for that portion of our Union as terrible as that of the Carnatic so eloquently and touchingly portrayed by Edmund Burke.

Yes! we say it fearlessly, these Abolition "No-party" politicians will be responsible if the restoration of the Union becomes an impossibility, and the whole fabric crumbles into the confusion of anarchy; and it is therefore that we warn the people against the shameful delusions which they attempt to put upon them for their own sinister purposes.

"No party!" Well, we say "No party," too, with all our heart, so far as loyal and legitimate service to the Government and devotion to the Constitution and the Union are concerned. The Democratic party, too, have *acted* "No party" in good faith and with sublime devotion in filling the ranks of our armies—carrying the knapsack, not sporting the epaulette—and they will continue to do so as long as the exigencies of the country demand it, so long as the "old flag" is to be honestly defended; but they are not to be hoodwinked and deceived by the political trickery which would shamelessly use our country's great need to juggle with popular demonstrations, and subserve the basest of *party* purposes.

The Democracy *do*, and *will* recognize a party. It is their own noble Constitutional Union party, whose voice, at the next elections, will startle Abolition traitors with the echoes of their forthcoming doom, and cheer the drooping hopes of the nation.—The Democratic *party* still exists, still lives, to serve their country in her armies when called on, and at the polls when a change of rulers becomes necessary. It will always remain an honorable, *open*, patriotic, Constitution loving *party*, and it scorns amalgamation with "niggers" or their conferees, the Abolitionists.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention which met at Harrisburg, on Thursday, was a singular admixture of office-holders, abolitionists, horse contractors, political mountebanks, old fogies and patriots—black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey—the pure Republican and the mixed—the Garrison Abolitionist and the more courteous People's party man—the renegade Democrat and the Know Nothing—the Tariffite and the Free-trader, all in the most delightful confusion, with a place at the table for the absent "colored brother." It needed only the presence of Sambo to make the thing unique, and this defect was supplied as fairly could be by the chivalrous and incorruptible Forney, who sought to make himself the more welcome to his new associates, by presenting them an illuminated photograph of the "colored brother" in full regimentals, with Hunter and Fremont as his aids. It was a happy conceit, and put the Convention in an excellent hum or, the moment as it was quietly given out that Gen. Sambo was in treaty with his attached friend, the King of Dahomey, for two hundred regiments for the war.—*Constitutional Union.*

☞ The Abolitionists are daily growing more savage in their warfare upon the President; he is not quite *fast enough* for the revolutionary pack. The Republican *Gazette* of this city, the other day, gave him the following thrust:

"Our special Washington correspondent states that the chain of evidence is complete, and that Mr. Stanton is indicated; that Stanton had ordered McDowell's army to reinforce M. Clellan, *but the President had countermanded the order.*"

Its namesake of Cincinnati, the organ of unadulterated Abolitionism there, speaks of the President as follows:

"The milk and water elements of which President Lincoln's character is composed are strikingly shown in his proclamation calling for 300,000 more troops 'to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.' 'Unnecessary and injurious' forsooth! The gentle old soul seemed to be afraid of further irritating and firing the Southern heart by using adjectives properly characterizing the enormity of the most wicked and accursed rebellion of which history furnishes any account. Most amiable President! Isn't it high time you were adopting a policy calculated to render this 'unnecessary war' slightly 'injurious' to the 'hell-deserving' scoundrels who brought it on? If you can't work yourself into a frame of mind to at least speak of it in fitting terms, you had better get Parson Brownlow to write your proclamations!"

If a Democrat were to print such scurrility as this, an Abolition correspondent would immediately suggest the propriety of locating him in some remote spot, away from the turmoil of political excitement. But Abolitionism is a queer compound of inconsistency, fanaticism, and nonsense.—*Pittsburg Post.*

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.

Very recently the Republican Congress at Washington, decided, by nearly a strict partizan vote, to establish diplomatic relations with the negro governments of Hayti and Liberia; and have fixed the salary of the U. S. Commissioner to the former at *seven thousand five hundred dollars*, and to the latter *four thousand five hundred dollars.*

The Republicans don't care an Abolition anthema about Hayti nor Liberia, but they hope by receiving the sooty ambassadors of those countries to advance their schemes of elevating the negro to the level of white men.

The whole scheme has the favor of the *Tribune*, but it is afraid that the "vile and disloyal" Democrats will tell the people about the shameful squandering of $12,000 per year of their funds. According to the *Tribune* the expenditure is all right, but it may have a damaging effect, when communicated to the voters, on the "party in power." We quote:

"There will be an attempt to make partisan capital against the party in power out of the opening of diplomatic relations with these two republics, any how, and a salary for a commissioner to Hayti equal to the average compensation of three Governors of States will give point to that effort. Why not rather be frugal and wise?"

☞ St. Louis papers state that guerilla bands are becoming very numerous in Missouri.

Special Notices.

Purify the Blood.—Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. *Its extraordinary* virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c., are soon cleaned out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this Extract of Sarsaparilla. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take Ayer's Cathartic Pills, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

☞Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.—FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

☞Sold by A. D. BUEHLER, and dealers everywhere. [June 9, '62. 2m

HEALTH AND PURE BLOOD ARE INSEPARABLE.—Recollect that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will so surely find out and cleanse these impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases, Pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These Pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution.—There are many who have so trifled with their constitutions that they think medicine cannot help them; let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to the MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS were deemed fabulous. The public had been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. [June 30. 1m

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line; also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	4 50 to 4 75
Rye Flour	2 75
White Wheat	1 00 to 1 10
Red Wheat	95 to 1 00
Corn	40
Rye	52
Oats	33
Buckwheat	42
Clover Seed	4 12
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 40
Plaster of Paris	7 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 12 to 5 25
Wheat	1 25 to 1 64
Rye	70 to 74
Corn	50 to 61
Oats	40 to 45
Clover Seed	5 00 to 5 25
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Beef Cattle, per hund.	5 00 to 9 00
Hogs, per hund.	4 50 to 5 25
Hay	14 00 to 17 00
Whiskey	33 to 34
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	60 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	4 75
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	1 00 to 1 15
Rye	58
Corn	42
Oats	32
Clover Seed	4 25
Timothy Seed	1 75
Plaster	6 25

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, Arendtsville, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Dr. E. W. MUMMA to Miss SALLIE WILSON, both of Bendersville, Pa.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. E. H. Hoffheins, Mr. MILTON A. WERTZ to Miss CATHARINE ANNETTA SPANGLER, both from the vicinity of New Chester.

On the 3d inst., by the same, Mr. GEORGE CASHMAN to Miss ELIZABETH MARKLY, late of Abbottstown, Pa.

On the 8th ult., Mr. ISRAEL STAMBACH, of East Berlin, to Miss A. MINNICH, of Hanover.

On the 15th inst., in Baltimore, by the Rev. Jno. McCron, Mr. H. H. ROWE, of Gettysburg, to Miss JOSIE DOWNEY, of Baltimore.

☞Obituary notices exceeding six lines will hereafter be charged at half our usual advertising rates for all over that number of lines.☜

DIED.

On Saturday week, after a long illness, Mrs. CHRISTINA FRAZER, wife of Mr. Alexander Frazer, aged 28 years 3 months and 3 days.

On the 19th inst., at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., Dr. AMOS STOCKSLAGER, son of Frederick and Elizabeth Stockslager, of this county, aged 31 years 2 months and 10 days.

On Wednesday morning last, in this place, JAMES MELCHIOR, an interesting son of Robert and Emily Sheads, aged 9 years 8 months and 9 days.

In Baltimore, on the morning of July 4th, BASIL CRAPSTER, in the 75th year of his age, of Taneytown, Carroll county, Md.

On the 24th inst., in Butler township, of diptheria, RUFUS AMBROSE, eldest son of Aaron and Harriet Wisler, aged 9 years 9 months and 10 days.

On the 15th inst., in Hilltown, of diptheria, WILLIAM ALONZA, only son of John E. Hartman, aged 8 months and 12 days.

On Thursday last, in this place, IDA McCLELLAN, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Brinkerhoff, aged 3 months and 24 days.

On Thursday, the 24th inst., at Chambersburg, NANCY, daughter of Samuel J. and Rebecca Little, aged 5 years.

On Thursday night last, very suddenly, at New Chester, WILLIAM HENRY, aged about 40 years.

Communicated.

On the 21st of June, in Mountjoy township, of scarlet fever, JOHN SYLVESTER, an interesting son of Peter and Susan Orndorff, aged 4 years and 2 days.

Afflictions sore a few days he bore,
Physician's skill in vain,
When God did please, death then did sieze,
And relieve him of his pain.

☞"I declare it upon my responsibility as a Senator of the United States," said John P. Hale, a month or two ago, "that the liberties of this country are in greater danger to-day from the corruptions and from the profligacy practised in the various departments of the government than they are from the open enemy in the field."

Washington, July 24.—An order was issued to-day from the office of the provost marshal to the effect that all convalescent soldiers found in bar-rooms, or gambling houses and other places of like immoral character, will be considered fit for service and made to rejoin their regiments.

A Desirable Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—*On Saturday, the 23d day of August next,* the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of SAMUEL BEAR, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

A FARM, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Mickley, George Biesecker, and others, containing 151 Acres, more or less, with fair proportions of Woodland and Meadow. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, having been nearly all limed, and under good fencing. The improvements consist of a Two-story Weatherboarded Dwelling HOUSE, a Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Spring House with never failing spring and a pump before the door of the dwelling, and an Orchard of a choice variety of fruit. The farm is well watered, a constant stream running through it. This is a most desirable property, and located in a pleasant neighborhood.

☞At the same time and place will be offered, A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, belonging to the estate of said decedent, situate in the same township, adjoining lands of Henry Knouse and others, containing 23 Acres, more or less.

☞Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Abraham Bear, residing on the Farm, or on the Executor, residing two miles from it.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

FREDERICK DIEHL, *Executor.*

July 28, 1862. ts

Public Sale.

ON *Tuesday, the 19th day of August next,* the subscriber, Executrix of PETER WEIKERT, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in Chambersburg st., Gettysburg, the following Personal Property, viz:

NEW CARRIAGES, finished and unfinished, a lot of Carriage and Buggy Bodies, (painted,) 2 Second-handed Carriages, Harness, a lot of seasoned Hubs, Iron, and a great many other articles used in the manufacture of Carriages.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

NANCY WEIKERT, *Executrix.*

July 28, 1862. ts

Notice.

ADAMS COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphan's Court, held at Gettysburg, in and for the said county, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1862, before the Honorable Robert J. Fisher, President, and his Associate Judges, duly assigned, &c., in the matter of the proceedings in Inquisition for partition and valuation of the Real Estate of ANDREW BROUGH, Sr., deceased—and now, May 27th, the Court grant a rule on the Widow and Heirs of Andrew Brough, Sr., deceased, to appear on the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1862, and accept or refuse to take the said Real Estate, at the valuation made thereof by the Commissioners, or show cause why the said Real Estate, or any part thereof, should not be sold in case they or any of them should neglect or refuse to accept the same. Twenty days notice to be given to the Heirs residing out of the county by publication for three successive weeks in one newspaper published in Gettysburg, and sending copies thereof by mail addressed to said Heirs at their nearest Post Offices respectively. By the Court.

JOHN E CHOLTZ, Clerk,
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Dep. Clerk.

July 28, 1862. td

Notice.

SUSAN SPANGLER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Susan Spangler, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EMANUEL SPANGLER, *Adm'r.*

July 28, 1862. 6t

Tavern License.

THE following application to keep a public house of entertainment, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on Tuesday, the 19th day of August next:*

AMOS PETERS, Latimore township.

JOHN EICHOLTZ, *Clerk.*
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Deputy.

July 28, 1862. te

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Mountpleasant township, about the first of July inst., a DARK RED COW, with three white legs, white head and both ears slit.—The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 28, 1862. 3t SAMUEL HILT.

☞GET THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.☜

The "Williams & Orvis"

UNEQUALLED $25.00 DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!—The "Williams & Orvis" Sewing Machine has been in the market nearly four years, during which time it has acquired a reputation second to that of no other in the world. For excellence, durability and elegance of finish it is unsurpassed, while for cheapness, simplicity, ease and noiselessness of action, it has never been equalled. We warrant the "Williams & Orvis" to be equal in every respect and superior in many to any $50 machine now in use. It makes the double-loop stitch and will run, hem, gather, tuck, fell and embroider, and do all the work that can be done on any Family Sewing Machine ever made!

☞Machines forwarded by Express with full directions for using, payable on delivery.

☞Every Machine warranted and kept in repair one year without charge.

☞An Agent wanted in every town and county in this State east of the Allegheny mountains.

☞Enclose stamp for terms and circulars.

Address, G. B. JONES & CO.,
(Box 889) No. 50 North 5th st., below Arch,
Philadelphia.

July 28, 1862. 4t

Sunday School

PIC NIC AT BENDERSVILLE.—A union Sunday School Pic Nic will be held at the ground of the Adams County Agricultural Society, on *Saturday, the 16th of August.* For the benefit of the respective Schools, in the way of purchasing books, the following regulations have been adopted by the committee of arrangements:

A Dinner will be provided for all such as are not direct contributors to the Pic Nic at a reasonable rate. Horse feed will also be supplied. Any person may have the use of the stalls and the privilege of driving on the ring by paying 25 cents.

No huckstering will be allowed on or near the grounds, but refreshments will be provided by the managers. The Bendersville Brass Band will be in attendance. All the stores will be closed and the Post Office from 12 m. to 4 p. m.

As the proceeds of this Pic Nic will be applied solely to replenish the libraries of the Sunday Schools of Bendersville, it is to be hoped that persons favorable to these institutions will turn out to lend a helping hand to so laudable an enterprise, as the managers will use their best endeavors to make it a day of enjoyment to all who may be present.

July 28, 1862. 2w

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

AMERICAN EXCELSIOR COFFEE—Good as Java and cheap as rye, for sale at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, *on Saturday, the 9th day of August next,* (1862,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

No. 1. A TRACT OF LAND, being the Mansion Tract, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of John and George Cole, Peter Dillon, John McKenrick, Martin Miltenberger, and others, containing 220 Acres, more or less, of which about 120 acres are good timber and about 12 acres are good meadow, with a branch of Conowago Creek running through the tract and good springs of water upon it; improved with two two-story frame weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSES, with basement and cellar, Smoke House, Double Log Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Hog Pen, Blacksmith Shop, SAW MILL and fixtures, two Orchards of choice fruit trees, and a spring of water near the doors of the dwellings.

No. 2. A TRACT OF LAND, in said township and county, adjoining lands of Abraham Doll and others, containing 6 Acres, more or less, improved with a one-story log DWELLING HOUSE; a spring of water near the door of the dwelling, and a stream of running water through the tract.

No. 3. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, situate in said township and county, adjoining lands of John and George Cole, Levi Irwin, and others, containing 450 Acres, more or less, of pine, chesnut, hickory and oak timber.

No. 4. A TRACT OF LAND, situate in said township and county, adjoining lands of Thomas Fuller, Levi Irwin, Valentine Beamer, and others, containing 600 Acres, more or less; about 2 acres are clear, and the residue in pine, chesnut, hickory and oak timber; improved with a two-story log DWELLING HOUSE, 1 weatherboarded, with a one and a half story frame Back-building attached, Spring House, a spring of water near the door of the dwelling, and a variety of choice fruit trees; also a tripple-geared SAW MILL, Lath Saw, and fixtures, with Conogocheague running through said tract.

No. 5. A TRACT OF LAND, situate part in Franklin and part in Menallen townships, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Andrew Noel, Robert Bleakney, Daniel Wingert, Chas. Stewart, John Beamer, and others, containing 1204 Acres, more or less, about 100 acres being clear farming land, about 20 acres good meadow, and the residue in pine, chesnut, hickory and oak timber; improved with two two-story log DWELLING HOUSES, one with a one-story Back-building attached, Smoke House, Wash House, Spring House, and a well of water near the doors of the dwellings, Double Stone Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, attached two Orchards of choice fruit trees; also a good SHINGLE SAW MILL, with all its fixtures, with a branch of Conowago Creek running through said tract.

No. 6. The Interest in a TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Levi Irwin, and others, containing 410 Acres, more or less, of good pine, chesnut, hickory and oak timber.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of ANDREW McKENRICK.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., fronting on the north side of Chambersburg street, adjoining lot of S. S. Schmucker on the east, bounded north by an alley, and west by lot of Fahnestock's heirs, improved with a double two-story DWELLING HOUSE, frame weatherboarded and front cased with brick, Wood Shed attached, Cistern, Cellar, with a frame weatherboarded Blacksmith Shop.

Also, A LOT OF GROUND, in said borough and county, bounded on the north by the Gettysburg Extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad, south by an alley, east by West street, and west by lot of C. W. Hoffman, improved with a two-story log weatherboarded STEAM MILL, with Shed attached, Steam Apparatus, &c.

Also, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in said borough and county, bounded on the north by the Railroad, west by lot of Fahnestock's heirs, east by lot of C. W. Hoffman, and south by an alley, containing 2 Acres, more or less—a small stream running through said tract.

Also, A LOT OF GROUND, situate in said borough and county, fronting on the north side of Chambersburg street, bounded north by an alley and west by lot of John Slentz, improved with a part of a stone wall for a house—a small stream of water running through said lot.

Also, The Interest in a HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate in said borough and county, fronting on the west side of Washington street, bounded south by lot of James Rouzer, west by an alley, and north by lot of John H. Culp, improved with a two-story frame weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE, well of water with a chain pump in it near the dwelling, cellar under the house, frame weatherboarded Stable, Corn Crib, Fruit Trees, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of C. W. HOFFMAN.

ALSO,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining the town of Arendtsville, lands of George Arendt, George Thomas, Jacob Minter, and others, containing 5 Acres, more or less, improved with a one and a half story log weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE, a one and a half story frame weatherboarded Out-house, well of water with a pump in it near the door of the dwelling, double frame weatherboarded Barn, two-story log Tanner Shop, Bark Shed, Bark Mill, 4 Vats and 1 Pool in the Tanner Shop, 32 Vats outside, 12 of which are under a shed, spring of water piped to the Tannery, with a variety of choice fruit trees on said tract, also all other necessary out-buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of PETER EYSTER.

ALSO,

THREE LOTS OF GROUND, situate in Fairfield, Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., on the north side of York street, and bounded east, west and north by allies, improved with a two-story log partly weatherboarded and partly plastered DWELLING HOUSE, with a one-story stone Back-building, frame Stable, Hog Pen, TANNER SHOP, 2 Bark Sheds, 44 Vats, 6 of which are under roof, Slaughter House, two wells of water with pumps in them, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of SANFORD SHROEDER, with notice to Hamilton Diehl, terre tenant.

ALSO,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of George Daywalt, Widow McGaughy, and others, containing 40 Acres, more or less, about 30 acres clear and the balance in timber, improved with a one and a half story log DWELLING HOUSE, with an unfinished two-story log Building attached, Double Log Barn, Log Shop, Spring House, Corn Crib, and all other necessary out-buildings, with a spring of water near the door of the dwelling, and an Orchard of choice fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of MICHAEL HENRY.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., bounded on the south by the Gettysburg and Chambersburg Turnpike, east by lot of David McConaughy, north by an alley, and west by lot of Joseph Weible, improved with a one and a half story partly brick and partly frame weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE, with basement and cellar, Wood Shed, frame weatherboarded Stable, Cistern, with other out-buildings, and fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of CATHARINE MEALS.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, July 21, '62.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over *immediately* after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

LADIES, call and see the cheapest lot of SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at

April 21. FAHNESTOCK'S.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The undersigned has Essences and Perfumeries of all kinds, at wholesale and retail, all which he is selling very cheap for cash. Call and examine them and make your selections.

June 30, 1862. H. H. CARR, Agent.

SHEPHERD Plaids, Spring De Laines, &c., just opened at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

STATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. HORNER'S New Family Drug and Prescription Store.

Desirable Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale the Property he now occupies, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, on the west bank of Rock Creek. The Tract contains 7 ACRES, more or less, of excellent land, including a very large, and productive Garden. The improvements are a one and a half story double BRICK HOUSE, with 2 Cellars, all in excellent repair, a never-failing well of the best soft water, a Frame Barn, with Granary, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, &c., also a lot of Fruit Trees. There is on the premises an extensive BRICK YARD, having any quantity of prime clay, and being well located for the business.

This property offers rare inducements, such as are not often to be had. It is in every respect most desirable. Persons wishing to view it are requested to call on the subscriber, residing thereon. The terms will be made easy.

If not sold before SATURDAY, the 30th of AUGUST next, it will on that day be put up at Public Sale, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. JOHN LUTZ.

July 21, 1862. ts

Notice.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Thos. A. Marshall, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES H. MARSHALL,
JAMES MARSHALL,
Adm'rs.

July 21, 1862. 6t

Jurors for August Term.

GRAND JURY.

Berwick bor.—Wm. Bittinger, Foreman.
Straban—Frederick Holtz, Thomas R. Bowers.
Hamilton—Henry L. Miller.
Menallen—Henry Eppleman.
Germany—Amos Duttera.
Reading—Adam S Myers.
Butler—Jacob B. Trostle.
Oxford—Christian Zinn.
Gettysburg—George Geyer, William H. Culp.
Conowago—John Rahn.
Huntington—Daniel Menges.
Franklin—Jacob Lower.
Latimore—David S. Bielils.
Mountpleasant—John Hauptman.
Berwick tp.—Cyrus Wolf.
Hamiltonban—Joseph Gelbach.
Union—Amos Baschoar.
Liberty—James Correy.
Cumberland—John Socks.
Mountjoy—Moses Hartman.
Freedom—Jacob Brown, John Butt, jr.

GENERAL JURY.

Huntington—Jonas Johns, David Meals.
Germany—Thaddens Blocher, Joseph Barker.
Mountpleasant—James Duttera, Joseph Kluck.
Hamiltonban—Isaac Robinson, Jacob Musselman.
Butler—Michael Dietrich, Daniel Walter.
Franklin—Frederick Diehl, Jacob Mark.
Berwick bor.—Samuel Hare.
Straban—David B. Monfort, Jacob Kime.
Liberty—Washington Shover, Blasius Kevil.
Oxford—David Lawrence.
Hamilton—David Brown.
Gettysburg—William Duttera.
Tyrone—David Yohe, Jacob C. Pittenturf, Jacob March.
Reading—Leonard Slyrbaugh, Samuel J. Deardorff.
Cumberland—Charles Yeatts.
Freedom—Daniel Sheets.
Latimore—Jacob Stitzel.
Union—Wm. Sickels, John H. Starner.
Menallen—Joseph Wolf.
Berwick tp.—George Oaster.
Mountjoy—Joseph Mackley, Jacob Rorrbaugh.
Conowago—Jacob Harnish, James Poist.

July 21, 1862.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and DAVID ZIEGLER and ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of April in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 18th day of August next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
July 21, 1862. te

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents

OF THE GREAT REBELLION;

OR,

THE HEROISM OF OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

ILLUSTRATED. 1 VOL., LARGE 12MO. PRICE, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 TO 1860.

By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready. Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep.—Price, $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

Pianos.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, care JOY, COE & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.

July 21, 1862. Dec 2 1y

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL REMEDIES,

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound Teeth? Use **Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Unrivalled Tooth Powder,** warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friend? Use **Dr. Hurd's Celebrated Mouth Wash.** Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get **Dr. Hurd's Magic Toothache Drops.** Price 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get **Dr. W. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters.** The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a Treatise on Preserving Teeth? Get **Dr. W. B. Hurd's Dental Treasury,** the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

July 21, 1862. Dec. 2. 1y

The Rebels Defeated

AT RICHMOND.—GENERAL McCLELLAN AHEAD.—THREE ROUSING CHEERS.—The undersigned calls the attention of the people of Gettysburg and its vicinity to his well selected stock of goods, consisting of the following named articles in part:

To the Ladies: You will find that the undersigned has almost everything that you can ask for, except Dry Goods, Bonnets and Shoes. He has all the fancy fixings which are made use of now a days in the line of Perfumeries, Soaps, Gauntlets, Gloves, Stockings, Bead Collars, Belts, Combs, and many other articles in their line, too numerous to mention, viz: Hoop Skirts, 24 springs improved style, for $1, and Reed Hoops from 2 to 3 cents a piece, the late style of Palm Leaf Fans, Chinese make, for 15 cents, Ladies' and Misses' fine Black Silk Mitts; Harrison's Household Soap, the greatest washing soap ever discovered in America. He has the genuine, bought direct from the manufacturer, 10 cents per lb. Come and get a piece free of charge and try it.

Gentlemen, the undersigned has almost everything in your line which is kept in a first-class Variety Store.

For the Farmers he has Forks for Hay and Manure, Shovels and Hoes, Fork and Shovel Handles, and a fine assortment of Groceries and Liquors, of all kinds, and all which he will sell low for cash or country produce. Give him a call. Place of business, No. 113 East York street, right opposite the Bank.

H. G. CARR, Agent.

June 30, 1862.

NEW YORK

Weekly Journal of Commerce.

A CONSERVATIVE FAMILY AND BUSINESS PAPER.—The cheapest and best Weekly in America. Contains news from all parts of the World, the best reports of the PRODUCE, GRAIN and CATTLE TRADE, DRY GOODS and MONEY MARKETS.

THE FOE TO DISORGANIZERS,
NORTH AND SOUTH.
THE SUPPORTER OF THE UNION,
THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

TERMS FOR ONE YEAR:

Twenty copies or upwards, $1 each. Thirteen copies, $15. Eight copies, $10. Four copies, $6. Three copies, $5. Under three copies, $2 each. Clubs of thirteen or more will be mailed to *one address.*

An extra copy to any one sending a Club of 20, with the money.

The daily *Journal of Commerce, Junior,* issued for the country, $5 a year, in advance.

Specimen copies gratis.

PRIME, STONE, HALE & HALLOCK,
Editors and Proprietors.
91 Wall Street, New York City.

July 14, 1862.

Notice.

ABRAHAM BIEHL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on the estate of Abraham Biehl, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS LEFEVER, *Adm'r.*

July 7, 1862. 6t

Lost Sheep.

$2 REWARD.—The subscriber, residing in Mountpleasant township, offers the above reward for the recovery of TWO EWES and TWO LAMBS, which either strayed away or were stolen on Saturday, the 21st of June.—The above reward will be paid for their return or information that may lead to their recovery.

JOHN GULDEN.

July 7, 1862. 3t

School Tax.

ABATEMENT.—An abatement of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed on all School and Building Taxes assessed for Gettysburg School District for the current year, which may be paid to the Collector, JEROME WALTER, or to the Treasurer, Dr. E. G. FAHNESTOCK, on or before the first day of September next.

By order of the Board,
T. D. CARSON, Pres't.

Attest—D. A. BUEHLER, Sec'y.

June 30, 1862. 3t

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a Restaurant, at the corner of York and Liberty streets, Gettysburg, where he will keep everything in the eating line in season—also Ale, Lager, and Cider, Segars, Tobacco, &c. He is likewise fitting up a Saloon for Ice Cream at the same place. He hopes, by attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom. HENRY W. CHRISMER.

May 5, 1862.

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the diamond, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

June 2, 1862.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, Wood's Hair Restorative, Shilling Hair Tonic, and other preparations, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

NEW SPRING GOODS—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

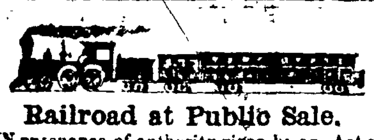
DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid and Morocco BOOTS and SLIPPERS—Lasting Gaiters, &c., &c., at

April 21. R. F. McILHENY'S.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.



Railroad at Public Sale.

IN pursuance of authority given by an Act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscriber, Trustee for the Bondholders of the "Littlestown Railroad Company," will offer at Public Sale, at Crouse's Railroad Hotel, in Littlestown, Adams county, ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, the LITTLESTOWN RAILROAD, from its junction with the "Hanover Branch Railroad," in Hanover, York county, to its terminus, in Littlestown, Adams county, including the Right of Way therefor, the Road Bed thereof, the Superstructure of all sorts thereon, all the Land and Grounds connected with and belonging to said Railroad Company, to wit, a LOT OF GROUND, in Littlestown, on which the DEPOT is erected, with a Brick ENGINE HOUSE with a well of water near the same, a large Brick FREIGHT HOUSE, a Frame PASSENGER DEPOT, Iron TURN TABLE—the lot fronting 150 feet on the Turnpike and extending back 560 feet;—a LOT OF GROUND in Hanover, fronting on Carlisle street, containing 41 square perches; also a LOT OF WOODLAND, (formerly Boblitz's,) containing 5 acres, more or less, in West Manheim township, York county, situate on the public road from Hanover to Westminster, together with all and singular, the rights, liberties, franchises, privileges, improvements and appurtenances whatsoever belonging to the said Company. All Switches, Hand Cars, Truck Cars, Picks, Crowbars, and other tools and implements used in the repair of said road and belonging to the same wherever situate.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Attendance given and terms made known by

JOSEPH L. SHORB,
Trustee for the Bondholders.

Littlestown, June 16, 1862. ts

A Forward Movement.

THE SIEGE GOING ON.
PICKING IN COMMAND.

Having removed the headquarters of my Clothing Emporium from my old stand in Chambersburg street into Baltimore street, a few doors north of Danner & Ziegler's, I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally, that I am better prepared than ever to accommodate them with everything in my line. My room has been painted and handsomely papered, and the recent arrival of a splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING
1862 IN THE LATEST STYLES FOR 1862

makes it emphatically the Cheap and Fashionable Clothing Store of Gettysburg.

In the Men's Department will be found a most complete assortment of

FINE CLOTH COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
VESTS AND PANTS, for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

Our Boys' Department comprises every variety of styles. Boys can be trimmed out from head to foot with suits complete and cheap.

FURNISHING GOODS, such as

SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECKTIES,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.,

All selected with the greatest care and sold at the lowest cash prices. We deem it unnecessary to make any extra newspaper flourish, being confident that a call will satisfy all that our goods are just what we recommend them to be—well made, of good material, and cheaper than the same quality of goods can be bought in Adams county. This much I will say, that I will guarantee to all who may favor me with their patronage, entire satisfaction, as to quality, fit and price. F. B. PICKING.

April 28, 1862.

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

June 9, 1862.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S

New Furniture Polish.

PREPARED from an improved Recipe by the proprietor of the "Brother Jonathan Polish," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting polish to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this new Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your tables, chairs, desks, pianos, picture frames, carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. ADDRESS, Box 1972, NEW YORK P. O.

July 21, 1862. Dec. 2. 1y

National Hotel,

LITTLESTOWN,

Adams County, Pa.

THE subscriber having taken the above commodious Hotel, is prepared to receive and entertain the traveling public, in the most approved style. His charges will be moderate and his attention unremitting to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His table will at all times be supplied with the delicacies of the season, and his bar be furnished with the choicest liquors.

The stabling is extensive and of the best character, and competent and attentive hostlers constantly in attendance.

April 21, '62. tf M. H. CROUSE.

Deserters.

THE following is a list of the deserters from Captain James Adair's Company, (F) 87th Regiment, Penn. Vol. Any person arresting any one of them and delivering him to the nearest Military Station or Post, will receive the reward offered by the Government for deserters.

DESCRIPTION.

	Age.	Height. Ft.	In.	Complexion.	Eyes.	Hair.
William Klingle,	23	5	11½	dark	brown	black
Albert D Stouffer,	18	5	9	"	blue	light
Jacob Deardorff,	28	5	9½	fair	grey	"
Jacob Eckert,	31	5	9	dark	blue	dark
Joseph Houck,	23	5	11½	fair	"	light
George Ford,	21	5	8	"	"	red
James Steinour,	22	5	9	dark	"	dark
Michael McCarty,	30	5	7	fair	grey	black.

JAMES ADAIR, Captain,
Commanding Co. F, 87th Reg't, P. V.

July 14, 1862.

TYSONS' fifty cent pictures are securely sealed.

Tysons' fifty cent pictures are water proof.

Tysons' fifty cent pictures are entirely durable

Tysons' fifty cent pictures are unsurpassed.

Tysons' fifty cent pictures are warranted.

Tysons' fifty cent pictures are put up in large or small cases. [Oct. 21, 1861.

GLYCERINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at

DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,
DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,
Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ADVICE GRATIS.☜

May 12, 1862. tf

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Medicine, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Dr. Charles Horner, who will continue the practice.

☞Office one door above the Drug Store of Dr. R. Horner.

CHARLES HORNER,
ROBERT HORNER.

April 1, 1862.

Important to the Ladies.

LABOR SAVING WASHING MACHINE.—The undersigned is now building and offering for sale, G. W. TOLHURST'S IMPROVED WASHER, at Gettysburg, and intends to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a labor-saving machine.

This machine is gotten up on an entirely new principle, and is considered by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3d. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric, or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

5th. Can be managed by a child from 10 to 12 years of age.

6th. Consumes ½ less soap than any other process of washing.

7th. Will last as long as any other tub with same care.

8th. Saves half the labor.

May 12, 1862. S. SHERFY.

Certificate.

ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used, and are using now, G. W. Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine, and are fully satisfied that it is just the Tub Mr. S. Sherfy represents it to be, and supersedes anything of the kind we have ever seen as yet; combining, as it does, great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner.

We, therefore, recommend it to every family in the county with great pleasure.

George Geyer,	Maria Geyer,
Catharine Meals,	Sarah Shorb,
Upton T. Forrest,	Sarah E. Forrest.
Christian Musselman,	Catha'e C. Musselman,
John Chamberlin,	Martha Chamberlin.

April 12, 1862.

New Mercantile Firm

IN EMMITSBURG.

NEW GOODS and
LOW PRICES!—

The new firm of SMITH & SHORB respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just returned from the cities with a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

such as Prints, De Bages, Challies, Lawns, Organdies, Robes of all kinds, Alpaccas, Silks, Swiss Jaconet, Check and Cambric Muslins, Ribbons, and a good assortment of Ladies' Collars, Calicoes and Muslins, at old prices.

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Jeans, &c., &c., for men's wear;

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

all prices. A good stock of Cotton Yarn,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
DRUGS and
MEDICINES;

a good stock of prime

GROCERIES, &c.,

and all kinds of goods, such as are generally found in a country store. Having bought for Cash, we can afford to sell at the very lowest prices. Our motto is—"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

☞These goods are really very beautiful, and we want it distinctly understood that we will sell them very cheap for Cash, or to punctual customers at six months. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We would respectfully return our thanks to our friends for the liberal patronage extended to us thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof. SMITH & SHORB.

Emmitsburg, Md., April 21, 1862. 1y

New Spring Millinery.

1862. MISS McCREARY 1862.

HAS just returned from the city and is now opening an unusually large and beautiful assortment of

BONNETS and
BONNET TRIMMINGS,

of the latest styles. Also, DRESS GOODS, and Dress Trimmings, Shawls, Mantillas, and Fancy Goods of every description, all of which having been purchased for cash, will be sold at prices to suit the times.

☞Miss M. is now prepared to bleach and do up BONNETS in the best manner, and at reasonable prices.

April 28, 1862. 2m

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg. [June 16, 1862.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET, GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

Notice.

THE undersigned, having a large amount standing on his Books for a considerable length of time, principally made up of small accounts, takes this method of notifying those indebted to him, that he needs money, and if his friends will call and settle their accounts, he will feel under many obligations to them.

Sept. 23, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or CAP can be accommodated by calling at R. F. McILHENY'S.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

All Sorts.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE REBELLION.

The assertion is made in the address of the Democratic members of Congress who recommended the re-organization of that party, that "Compromise made the Union, and Compromise fifteen months ago would have saved it," and that had the "Crittenden Propositions" been accepted by the Republicans, civil war would have been averted and the Union maintained. It would be complimenting these men too highly for political honesty to say we expected anything more fair or truthful than this. The efforts made by leading Repulicans of the country to avert the awful calamity of civil war form a part of the history of this rebellion.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The assertion made in the Democratic Address was correct and the Gazette does itself no credit by denying it. We will introduce testimony on the point, the truth of which cannot be disputed. On the 3rd of January, 1861, on the measure of conciliation which he himself had introduced, Stephen A. Douglas said in the Senate:

"I believe this to be a fair basis of amicable adjustment. If you of the Republican side are not willing to accept this, nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden) pray, tell us what you are willing to do?

"I address the inquiry to Republicans alone. *for the reason that in the Committee of Thirteen a few days ago, every member from the South, including those from the Cotton States,* (Messrs. Toombs and Davis,) *expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky,* (Mr. Crittenden,) *as a final settlement of the controversy, if intended and sustained by Republican members.*

"Hence, *the sole responsibility of disagreement and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment is with the Republican party.*"

Mr. Douglas proclaimed, in the hearing of the Senate, and to the people of the country, that the sole responsibility of the disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment, was with the Republican party.

Not only did the Republicans refuse to accept the Crittenden Compromise, but they would not vote for the "Border State Compromise," "Mr. Douglas' Compromise," "Mr. Adams' Compromise," or the Peace Confederate Report. The Gazette opposed every compromise that was pending before Congress, while the Inquirer and the great mass of the Northern Democracy were in favor of any of them that would save the Union. They loved the Union so devotedly that they were willing to make any sacrifice rather than put it in jeopardy.—Their opponents hated the Crittenden Compromise, and rather than take it, risked the destruction of the Union. This is the solemn truth, which can never be blotted out of national history.—*Cin. Inq.*

CONGRESS NOT SOVEREIGN.

The Boston Post remarks that it may be well to remind our very pretentious abolition members of Congress that they are not the sovereigns of the country, but that sovereignty is in the people. Thad. Stevens talks about as old Lord North talked in the days of George the third; but then the doctrine of old England was and is, that Parliament is the sovereignty; that an act of Parliament is the Constitution. Thad. Stevens, Sumner, Lovejoy and the abolition set seem to act as though this was the case here.

Now under our system, in our Republican government, these members of Congress are but agents, who are bound to act according to the supreme law ordained by the sovereigns, the people; and in reference to this rebellion, as well as other things, nobody can deny that the legal character of this war, on the part of the Confederates, is insurrection or rebellion—a rising of individuals against the Government; but, when this rebellion is put down, is there forsooth, such an anomalous remainder as a conquest of our own territory? as all the rights of foreign conquest? When the whisky rebellion was suppressed, was there a conquest of Pennsylvania? Or was there simply a reinstation of authority that had been denied? Is there now a conquest of the [illegible] of Tennessee? By the result of the operations in the field has the Union acquired any new rights over the people of this State? Has Congress any new [illegible] conferred on it to legislate for it? Certainly not! Congress cannot go a step farther than its rule of action, the Constitution, prescribes. When peace comes, when the object for which the war power, a military necessity, was invoked, is gained, there the old law comes in to take its place, as the permanent.

Duty and justice requires that those who have been engaged in this rebellion should suffer its penalties. The nature of the crime and the way and the extent of the punishment, [illegible] be provided for in laws made or to be made pursuant to the Constitution. To go beyond is to go into mob law!

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

We congratulate (says the Providence Post) our ultra Republican friends who patronize the Louisville Journal from sympathy for its persecutions at home on account of its sound Union principles, upon having an opportunity of reading some plain talk in its columns. That paper concludes an article denunciatory of Abolition emancipation as follows:

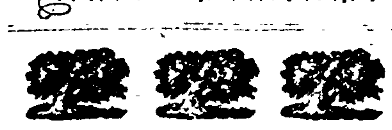
"In no event will we submit to the execution of projects; in no event will we secede on account of their adoption. We will neither surrender our rights or forsake them. We will maintain our constitutional liberty at all hazards, and as a necessary step towards that end, we will maintain the Union in a like manner. *We are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was!* We ask for nothing more; we will submit to nothing less. We speak purely as American patriots. Let Abolition and Secessionism alike take heed.

"Here we plant ourselves. If Republican leaders imagine they can dislodge us by unconstitutional projects on paper, let them, if they will, try the fatal experiment. The nation, to be sure, will suffer new trials, and new perils, but amidst the convulsions of these unnecessary evils, one blessing at least will blossom forth. The Republican party will cease to exist. It will be swallowed up utterly and forever. It will be buried in the same grave with secession."

☞ The Venango County Republican Convention has nominated Hon. John W. Howe, of Crawford county, for Congress.—Howe is an outspoken and acknowledged Abolitionist, and the fact that he has received the endorsement of his party in Venango county, shows how deeply it is sunk in the mire of radicalism. The Franklin *Spectator* pronounces the Convention a "very doleful affair."

☞ At a war meeting held in Orange, New Jersey, on Monday last, Rev. B. J. McQuaide, the president of Seton Hall Roman Catholic College, made an address, urging the necessity of prompt enlistments. A resolution passed at the same meeting calls upon the Wide Awakes (Republicans) of 1860 to "fall into the ranks and support their country in the hour of its danger."

Advertisements.



Something New!

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED MAP

ON THE PRESERVATION AND CULTURE OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

COPIES are being published, which contain many magnificent Engravings, such as Trees and various kinds of fine Fruit and Fruit Trees, some of the finest specimens that have ever been put on paper. The Fruit Trees are set with abundant burdens of fruit, similar to that which nature presents in proper season. The trees are represented as having their roots running through the soil in a natural position, and the Engravings of Trees are beautiful and grand. It also contains a fine Engraving which represents the innumerable thread-like roots of a vigorous tree running through and over the soil. The Root Engraving covers ten inches in diameter on paper, and also forms a magnificent engraving, which cannot help but prove gratifying to the eyes of all who may behold it. Such an engraving has never been printed on paper before. The engraving of roots not only proves admirable to the sight of the eye, but is designed to prove of great importance to all who take an interest in the cultivation of fruits and how to treat fruit trees properly.

A COPY contains Twenty-five different Engravings of Trees, Fruits, etc., composed of Evergreens, Forest, Apple, Peach, Dwarf Pyramid Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The Fruit Engravings comprise Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Currants, Grapes, Plums, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Apples, etc., and are all colored by hand to represent the natural fruit, and are accompanied with printed matter of great importance, and forms a copy in size 32 by 40 inches, on map paper, with muslin back and face varnished.

A COPY, with its numerous engravings, will be gratifying to the eye, and forms an admirable ornament for the wall of the parlor, and will richly beautify any apartment with horticultural matter of much importance and fancy. These copies are published at a very heavy expense. Twenty-five dollars have been paid, to a scientific artist for forming the plates of single engravings of trees, roots, etc.

A COPY contains printed matter of much importance and great value. It will tell how to treat all kinds of Fruit Trees to render them very vigorous and productive, even in unfavorable seasons. It will tell how to prepare the soil without inconvenience before planting the trees in; to strengthen trees much in vigor, and to prove the productiveness of abundant crops, even in unfavorable seasons or locations, with proper and easy after treatment.

A COPY will tell how to prepare and plant all kinds of Fruit and Evergreen Trees, so as to prove successful, with scarcely ever proving a failure in a lot of many trees when properly treated as directed. It will tell how to train and plant Dwarf Pear Trees. It contains the most successful treatments for the culture of the Plum. It will tell how to train and cultivate the Grape.

A COPY will tell how to cultivate and treat Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, etc.

A COPY will tell how to treat Peach trees, to restore their roots healthy from the disastrous effects of worm insects. It will tell how to make use of an application over the soil surrounding the tree to protect the Peach and other tender fruits from the effects of being winter-killed in the bud. The same application also restores Peach trees from taking the yellows. The application has the beneficial effects to present the foliage of the trees healthy and the tree vigorous, and proves to the productiveness of luscious fruits. The application to be applied is not expensive. All have sufficient materials on their plantations.

A COPY will tell how to Preserve all kinds of Fruits with little or no sugar. It will tell how to keep Apples with much success. It will tell how to treat and manage Pears to mature perfectly, and to attain to the highest flavor.

A COPY presents its numerous pictures all at a glance, and forms such an ornament for the wall as will be admired by all lovers of art, drawn from nature's products.

These copies are published by H. F. M. PETERS, Near Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

☞ The Map is finished with Rollers and will be forwarded by Express to any place ordered, on receipt of necessary amount.

☞ Price $2 per copy. Address H. F. M. PETERS, Nursery, Floradale P. O., near Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

July 21, 1862. [Nov. 11, '62. 1y]

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—
J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.—My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

Vinegar—Vinegar.

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves. ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.

WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,
Jacob Norbeck & Co., "
Codori & Gillespie, "
John Chamberlin, Franklin twp,
Levi Pitzer, "
A. F. Gitt, Oxford.

May 12, 1862. 1y*

STEP into McILHENY'S and see the immense quantity of HATS and CAPS that he has just received. Costs nothing to look.

MUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCK BROS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞ REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞ Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6, 1860. 1y

Bastress & Peters

PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN,
FLOUR,
SEEDS, &c.,

at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 28, 1862. 1y*

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.

Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

TRUNKS and Carpet Sacks cheap at PICKING'S.

FLY NETS—a superior assortment—at PICKING'S.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞ A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 5, 1862, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.15 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 3, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

R. McCURDY, President.

May 12, 1862.

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail. LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business, sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

Pure Catawba & Isabella Wine.

MANUFACTURED BY BURKHOLDER & WILSON, BENDERSVILLE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We are happy to announce to the citizens of Adams county that we have commenced the manufacture of Pure Wine from the Grape,—and that we are now prepared to some extent, to supply the trade—quantities of it having already found its way into the market. This Wine is pure and has stood the test of the best Judges. Persons wishing a pure article, can now be supplied at home without the risk of being imposed upon by an impure article.

☞ For sale by A. D. BUEHLER and E. H. MINNIGH, Gettysburg, and E. HITESHEW, Petersburg, York Springs, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1862.

Danger in Delay.

THE undersigned requests us to say that he will be much obliged to each and all of those who know themselves to be indebted to him, either by Note, Book Account, or otherwise, if they will make immediate payment. To delay doing so, will compel him to the disagreeable necessity of collecting through a proper officer. MARCUS SAMSON.

☞ Persons indebted can call either at the Store, N. E. corner of the Diamond, or on A. J. Cover, Esq., Balt. st., Gettysburg.

Feb. 17, 1862.

Fine Liquors.

H. G. CARR has added to his Grocery and Notion Store, a department for the sale of Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine assortment he invites the attention of buyers thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is, "quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.

Gettysburg, July 1, 1861.

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.

Nov. 18, 1861.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

Leave Hanover at 9:30 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Junction at 11:30 A. M., and 1:40 P. M.

The 9:30 A. M. train makes connection at the Junction for the North and South. The 12:30 train makes connection for the South only.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Reading, Baltimore, York, Wrightsville, and all principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.

D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.

Jan. 20, 1862.

Albums.

NEW and exquisitely beautiful styles of Albums, for "Carte de Visite" Photographs, just received and for sale at prices to suit the times. TYSON BROTHERS, York st., opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 10, 1862.

J. L. SCHICK has a splendid lot of Foulard Silks, very cheap—37½ to 62½ cents per yard.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Gent's Cotton Hose.—Come and examine them.

COTTONADES, and a variety of Pants Stuff, cheap, at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

TYSON BROTHERS are making their premium pictures at prices to suit the times.

UMBRELLAS of every variety at PICKING'S.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters; Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at R. F. McILHENY'S.

Oct. 28.

MOURNING GOODS.—The finest assortment of Mourning Goods ever offered, can now be seen and bought at lower prices than they have ever been sold before. Call at once at the sign of the Red Front.

April 21. FAHNESTOCK BROS.

ALL kinds of STRAW GOODS, embracing Men's and Boys' Hats, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c., at

April 21. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Highly Important

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS. The best place to buy your Dry Goods is

AT A. SCOTT & SON'S,

opposite the Eagle Hotel, Chambersburg street. ☞ One Price, Fair Dealing, and Everything at the LOWEST PRICE.

We have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening a large and attractive assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

to which we invite the special attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of town and country.—We will not particularize, but invite all to call, examine and judge for themselves.

We take this method of returning our thanks for the liberal patronage thus far extended to us, and would say it shall be our constant endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, by strict attention to business, with a desire to please, by selling the prettiest, best, and most goods for the least money.

A. SCOTT & SON.

April 14, 1862.

New Firm.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &C.

The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES,
SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
TEAS,
SALT, &c.
HAMS,
SHOULDERS,
SIDES,
FISH,
POTATOES,
BEANS, &c.

FLOUR AND FEED,

With any quantity of

CONFECTIONS,
FRUITS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place.

Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.

GEO. A. CODORI,
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.

April 28, 1862.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD Has now on hand much the largest stock of Ready-made Clothing he has ever had, consisting of,

COATS, all sizes,
PANTALOONS, do.,
VESTS, do.,
DUSTERS,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.

Our Coats, Pants and Vests run from a needle to an anchor, both as to size, price and quality. If we cannot please you in a garment ready made, Mr. W. T. King, who is in connection with the establishment will at once take your measure and make you a suit in short notice. Give us a call. [April 28, 1862. 3m

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞ They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call?—Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

Townsley Ahead.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues the CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING business in all its different forms, cheaper than any shop in the county. All work warranted to give satisfaction to customers. Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

A. M. TOWNSLEY.

Gettysburg, June 24, 1861.

"The Union,"

ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, PROPRIETOR.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the city, and adapted in every particular to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms $1.50 per day.

Sept. 23, 1861. 1y

Great Attraction

AT SCHICK'S.—I have just opened the most complete assortment of SPRING GOODS ever received in this place. In style, quality and price they cannot be surpassed.—Without stopping to particularize, I say unto all, come and see. J. L. SCHICK.

April 14, 1862.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS, *Proprietors.*

Sept. 2, 1861.

Lost and Found!

THE "goods times and plenty of money" are found in the purchasing of Goods at SAMSON'S, at his greatly reduced prices.—Purchasers who would take advantage of this chance of economy in securing Bargains, COME AT ONCE, AND SAVE MONEY! As the season has somewhat advanced, we will sell what of Winter Clothing we have on hand at prices to satisfy the most economical buyers. THAT'S THE SPOT for times like these. The scarcity of money is thus made up, by buying so much cheaper. [Gettysburg, Feb. 17, 1862.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Frames.

GILDED FRAMES!—TYSON BROTHERS have just received from Philadelphia and now offer to the public the largest and best assortment of Gilded Frames ever brought to Gettysburg, at astonishingly low prices. Please call and examine them. Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. [March 10, 1862.

"Carte de Visite"

PHOTOGRAPHS!—We have just introduced a splendid massive column in our Gallery and are now prepared to furnish the new style "Carte de Visite" Photographs—four for a dollar. TYSON BROTHERS, Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg.

March 10, 1862.

The Spot!

SAMSON is still in New York, making purchases to keep full and increase the stock of his Clothing and Variety Store, on the Northeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where sales are made at astonishingly low prices. Buying for cash, he can sell low for cash—lower than ever and no mistake. Call in at the Store, and ADAM BOLLINGER will wait on you with the greatest of pleasure, showing you Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., of every kind and price. [Dec. 2, 1861.

ALL colors of Zephyr Worsted and Shetland Wool can be had at SCHICK'S.

CALICOES, as good as ever, at from 6¼ to 12½ cts. per yard, can be had at SCHICK'S.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD Has just received from Philadelphia a large stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

black, plain and fancy; Silk Warp, French Cloths, for Summer Dress Coats, (a beautiful article,) Tweeds, Italian Cloths, Jeans, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Velvet Cords, Gambroons and Vestings, all very handsome. In the above stock of Goods there are many new and beautiful styles.

Also a large stock of CARPETS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, and Domestics.

Also a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of our own manufacturing, in great variety, all sizes, prices and cheap. Call and see us.

Mr. W. T. King is in connection with the establishment as usual to cut and make up Clothing in short order.

April 28, 1862. 3m

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 16, 1862. 1y

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, *which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or Slight Cold in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches *were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, the Hacking Cough in Consumption, and numerous affections of the Throat, giving immediate relief.*

Public Speakers and Singers, *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

☞ A. D. BUEHLER, Agent, Gettysburg.

Dec. 30, 1861. 6m

Cheap Groceries.

A FRESH arrival of Groceries at reduced prices—splendid SUGARS at 8, 9 and 10 cents per pound—best COFFEE at 22 cents, and other things in proportion. Call and see and judge for yourself.

May 5, '62. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, breastpins, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

HAMS!—HAMS!—A large lot of prime Hams, just received and for sale cheap, at

June 9, 1862. CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

SOMETHING NEW!—A new style of WHISKEY—an article pronounced "hard to beat"—can be had at H. G. CARR'S.

June 2, 1862.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS for $1, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank.

DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Brilliants, &c., at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

WE give a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body.—Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly in every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, it is to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	Headaches,
Coughs,	Indigestion,
Colds,	Influenza,
Chest Diseases,	Inflammation,
Costiveness,	Inward Weakness,
Dyspepsia,	Liver Complaints,
Diarrhœa,	Lowness of Spirits,
Dropsy,	Piles,
Debility,	Stone and Gravel,
Fever and Ague,	Secondary Symptoms.
Female Complaints,	

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Medicine" of the Aztecs.

OBSERVE.—The "Mountain Herb Pills" are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 60 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.

Agents wanted always—Address as above.

☞ H. G. CARR, Agent for Gettysburg.

July 29, 1861. 1yeow

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

DURING the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the *Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine*, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

☞ It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
July 1, 1861. 1y Philadelphia.

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP,
June 9, 1862. ALEX. COBEAN.

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS!—FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 7, 1862.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—A splendid lot of Carpeting—good and cheap—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

44th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 28, 1862. No. 44.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE CHAMBERSBURG STREET RESTAURANT, (recently Eckenrode's,) in the Jacobs Building, Chambersburg street, is now conducted by the undersigned.

OYSTERS are done up in all styles;
FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE,
TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and
A NICE GLASS OF ALE,

can always be had. Call in. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.

GEORGE JACOBS.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

1862. 1862.

Bargains! Bargains!

IN

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS AND CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

City-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind.

☞ Call and examine the bargains at

April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Great Bargains!

SELLING OFF AT COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—The undersigned, having determined to close their business, will offer their entire stock of goods AT COST FOR CASH.

The above comprises every variety of goods kept in a first-class country Store—consisting in part of DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, CUTLERY, HARDWARE, all of which will be sold at cost prices, or less for the cash. RINEHART & SULLIVAN.

☞ We would here give notice to those indebted to us, either by Note or Book account, to call and settle the same as early as possible.

Fairfield, April 14, 1862. R. & S.

New Store!

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS!—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that he has opened a NEW STORE in Gettysburg in the room lately occupied by J. C. Guinn & Bro., on the North West corner of the Diamond, where he will keep a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CARPETING, &c.,

of every description, among which will be found the latest styles of Spring Goods. The Ladies particularly are requested to call and examine my stock, as I feel satisfied it has never been surpassed in this place for beauty and cheapness. Gentlemen, also, are requested to call, as there is no article in the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR that they cannot be accommodated with, at prices that will astonish them.

I will also keep on hand a large supply of GROCERIES, which will be sold very cheap. My stock of QUEENSWARE, &c., will also be found handsome, durable and cheap, whilst my CARPETING cannot be surpassed.

It is my intention to keep a first class Store—keeping on hand nothing but good goods—and to sell cheap—having adopted the motto—"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, as I hope by strict attention to business, and by dealing honestly with my customers, to give satisfaction to all.

MICHAEL SPANGLER.

April 14, 1862.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety. GRAPES of choicest kinds, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS.

ROSES, of choice varieties, CAMELIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞ Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS, & CO.,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

March 24, 1861. tf

Natrona Coal Oil.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE and equal to any KEROSENE.

WHY *buy* an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Saponifier! Saponifier!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.—All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX! SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees. PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Revolvers.

A NEW lot of REVOLVERS, of different styles, embracing the latest, received at SANSON'S, northwest corner of the Diamond. Having purchased for cash, at the best rates, he is prepared to sell as low as the lowest—if not lower yet. Drop in and examine them for yourselves. No trouble to show goods.

July 1, 1861.

1ST PREMIUM awarded to Tyson Brothers by the Menallen Agricultural Society, Sept. 1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept., 1861, for best Ambrotypes and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

A LARGE assortment of Men's heavy Water-proof Boots, Calf Boots, heavy Brogans, &c., just received and for sale cheap, at

Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S

GUM COATS cheap at

PICKING'S.

The Muse.

A SUMMER SHOWER.

The rain is o'er—how dense and bright
You pearly clouds reposing lie!
Cloud above cloud, a glorious sight,
Contrasting with the deep-blue sky!

In grateful silence earth receives
The genial blessing; fresh and fair,
Each flower expands its little leaves,
As glad the common joy to share.

The soften'd sunbeams pour around
A fairy light, uncertain, pale;
The wind blows cool, the scented ground
Is breathing odors on the gale.

Mid yon rich clouds' voluptuous pile,
Methinks some spirit of the air
Might rest to gaze below a while,
Then turn to bathe and revel there.

The sun breaks forth—from off the scene,
Its floating veil of mist is flung;
And all the wilderness of green
With trembling drops of light is hung.

Now gaze on nature—yet the same—
Glowing with life, by breezes fann'd,
Luxuriant, lovely, as she came,
Fresh in her youth, from God's own hand.

Hear the rich music of that voice,
Which sounds from all below, above;
She calls her children to rejoice,
And round them throws her arms of love.

Drink in her influence—low-born care,
And all the train of mean desire,
Refuse to breathe this holy air,
And 'mid this living light expire.

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

President's Appeal to the Border States.

RESPONSE OF CONGRESSMEN FROM SLAVE STATES.

The Representatives and Senators of the border Slaveholding States having, by special invitation of the President, been convened at the Executive Mansion on Saturday morning week, Mr. Lincoln addressed them as follows from a written paper held in his hands:

"*Gentlemen:* After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months.—Believing that you of the Border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it a duty which I cannot justifiably waive to make this appeal to you.

"I intend no reproach or complaint when I assure you that, in my opinion, if you all had voted for the resolution in the gradual emancipation message of last March the war would now be substantially ended.—And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the States which are in rebellion see definitely and certainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed Confederacy, and they cannot much longer maintain the contest. But you cannot divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with them so long as you show a determination to perpetuate the institution within your own States.—Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelmingly done, and, nothing daunted, they still claim you as their own. You and I know what the lever of their power is.—Break that lever before their faces, and they can shake you no more forever.

"Most of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I improperly touch what is exclusively your own, when, for the sake of the whole country, I ask, "can you, for your States, do better than to take the course that I urge?" Discarding *punctilio* and maxims adapted to more manageable times, and looking only to the unprecedentedly stern facts of our case, can you do better in any possible event? You prefer that the constitutional relation of the States to the nation shall be practically restored without disturbance of the institution; and, if this were done, my whole duty, in this respect, under the constitution and my oath of office, would be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to accomplish it by war. The incidents of the war cannot be avoided. If the war continues long, as it must if the object be not sooner attained, the institution in your States will be extinguished by mere friction and abrasion—by the mere incidents of the war. It will be gone, and you will have nothing valuable in lieu of it. Much of its value is gone already. How much better for you and for your people to take the step which at once shortens the war, and secures substantial compensation for that which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event! How much better to thus save the money which else we sink forever in the war! How much better to do it while we can, lest the war ere long render us pecuniarily unable to do it! How much better for you as seller, and the nation as buyer, to sell out and buy out that without which the war could never have been, than to sink both the thing to be sold and the price of it in cutting one another's throats!

"I do not speak of emancipation *at once*, but of a *decision* at once to emancipate *gradually*. Room in South America for colonization can be obtained cheaply, and in abundance, and when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for one another, the freed people will not be so reluctant to go.

"I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentioned—one which threatens division among those who, united, are none too strong. An instance of it is known to you. Gen. Hunter is an honest man. He was, and I hope still is, my friend. I valued him none the less for his agreeing with me in the general wish that all men everywhere could be freed. He proclaimed all men free within certain States, and I repudiated the proclamation. He expected more good and less harm from the measure than I could believe would follow. Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offense, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask, you can relieve me, and, much more, can relieve the country in this important point.

"Upon these considerations I have again begged your attention to the message of March last. Before leaving the capital, consider and discuss it among yourselves. You are patriots and statesmen, and as such I pray you consider this proposition; and at least commend it to the consideration of your States and people. As you would perpetuate popular government for the best people in the world, I beseech you that you do in no wise omit this. Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to bring a speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of government is saved to the world; its beloved history and cherished memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully assured and rendered inconceivably grand.—To you, more than to any others, the privilege is given to assure that happiness and swell that grandeur, and to link your own names therewith forever."

At the conclusion of these remarks some conversation was had between the President and several members of the delegations from the border States, in which it was represented that these States could not be expected to move in so great a matter as that brought to their notice in the foregoing address while as yet the Congress had taken no step beyond the passage of a resolution, expressive rather of a sentiment than presenting a substantial and reliable basis of action.

The President acknowledged the force of this view, and admitted that the border States were entitled to expect a substantial pledge of pecuniary aid as the condition of taking into consideration a proposition so important in its relations to their social system.

It was further represented, in the Conference, that the people of the border States were interested in knowing the great importance which the President attached to the policy in question, while it was equally due to the country, to the President and to themselves, that the representatives of the border slaveholding States should publicly announce the motives under which they were called to act and the considerations of public policy urged upon them and their constituents by the President.

With a view to such a statement of their position, the members thus addressed met in council to deliberate on the reply they should make to the President, and, as the result of a comparison of opinions among themselves, they determined upon the adoption of a majority and a minority answer.

REPLY OF THE MAJORITY.

The following paper was on Thursday sent to the President, signed by the majority of the representatives from the border slaveholding States:

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862.

To the President:—The undersigned, representatives of Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, and Maryland, in the two houses of Congress, have listened to your address, with the profound sensibility naturally inspired by the high source from which it emanates, the earnestness which marked its delivery, and the overwhelming importance of the subject of which it treats. We have given it a most respectful consideration, and now lay before you our response. We regret that want of time has not permitted us to make it more perfect.

We have not been wanting, Mr. President, in respect to you, and in devotion to the constitution and the Union. We have not been indifferent to the great difficulties surrounding you, compared with which all former national troubles have been but as the summer cloud; and we have freely given you our sympathy and support.

Repudiating the dangerous heresies of the secessionists, we believed, with you, that the war on their part is aggressive and wicked, and the objects for which it was to be prosecuted on ours, defined by your message at the opening of the present Congress, to be such as all good men should approve, we have not hesitated to vote all supplies necessary to carry it on vigorously. We have voted all the men and money you have asked for, and even more; we have imposed onerous taxes on our people, and they are paying them with cheerfulness and alacrity; we have encouraged enlistments, and sent to the field many of our best men; and some of our number have offered their persons to the enemy as pledges of their sincerity and devotion to the country. We have done all this under the most discouraging circumstances and in the face of measures most distasteful to us and injurious to the interests we represent, and in the hearing of doctrines avowed by those who claim to be your friends most abhorent to us and our constituents. But, for all this, we have never faltered, nor shall we as long as we have a constitution to defend and a government which protects us. And we are ready for renewed efforts, and even greater sacrifice, when we are satisfied it is required to preserve our admirable form of government and the priceless blessings of constitutional liberty.

A few of our number voted for the resolution recommended by your message of the 8th of March last, the greater portion of us did not, and we will briefly state the prominent reasons which influenced our action.

In the first place, it proposed a radical change of our social system, and was hurried through both Houses with undue haste, without reasonable time for consideration and debate, and with no time at all for consultation with our constituents, whose interests it deeply involved. It seemed like an interference by this government with a question which peculiarly and exclusively belonged to our respective States, on which they had not sought advice or solicited aid. Many of us doubted the constitutional power of this government to make appropriations of money for the object designated, and all of us thought our finances were in no condition to bear the immense outlay which its adoption and faithful execution would impose upon the national treasury.

If we pause but a moment to think of the debt its acceptance would have entailed, we are appalled by its magnitude. The proposition was addressed to all the States, and embraced the whole number of slaves. According to the census of 1860 there were then very nearly four million of slaves in the country; from natural increase they exceed that number now. At even the low average of three hundred dollars, the price fixed by the emancipation act for the slaves of this District, and greatly below their real worth, their value runs up to the enormous sum of twelve hundred millions of dollars; and if to that we add the cost of deportation and colonization at one hundred dollars each, which is but a fraction more than is actually paid by the Maryland Colonization Society, we have four hundred millions more. We were not willing to impose a tax on our people sufficient to pay the interest on that sum, in addition to the vast and daily increasing debt already fixed upon them by the exigencies of the war; and, if we had been willing, the country could not bear it. Stated in this form the proposition is nothing less than the deportation from the country of sixteen hundred million dollars' worth of producing labor and the substitution in its place of an interest bearing debt of the same amount.

But, if we are told that it was expected that only the States we represent would accept the proposition, we respectfully submit that even then it involves a sum too great for the financial ability of this government at this time. According to the census of 1860—

Kentucky had	225,490	slaves.
Maryland	87,188	"
Virginia	490,887	"
Delaware	1,798	"
Missouri	114,965	"
Tennessee	275,784	"
Making in the whole	1,196,112	"

At the same rate of valuation these would amount to $358,833,600
Add for deportation and colonization $100 each 119,211,533

And we have the enormous sum of $478,078,133

We did not feel that we should be justified in voting for a measure which, if carried out would add this vast amount of our public debt at a moment when the treasury was reeling under the enormous expenditure of the war.

Again, it seemed to us that this resolution was but the annunciation of a sentiment which could not or was not likely to be reduced to an actual, tangible proposition.—No movement was then made to provide and appropriate the funds required to carry it into effect, and we were not encouraged to believe that funds would be provided. And our belief has been fully justified by subsequent events. Not to mention other circumstances, it is quite sufficient for our purpose to bring to your notice the fact that while this resolution was under consideration in the Senate, our colleague, the Senator from Kentucky moved an amendment appropriating $500,000 to the object therein designated, and it was voted down with great unanimity. What confidence, then, could we reasonably feel that if we committed ourselves to the policy it proposed, our constituents would reap the fruits of the promise held out, and on what ground could as fair men, approach them and challenge their support.

The right to hold slaves is a right appertaining to all the States of this Union.—They have the right to cherish or abolish the institution, as their tastes or their interests may prompt, and no one is authorized to question the right, or limit its enjoyment. And no one has more clearly affirmed that right than you have. Your inaugural address does you great honor in this respect, and inspired the country with confidence in your fairness and respect for the law. Our States are in the enjoyment of that right. We do not feel called on to defend the institution, or to affirm it is one which ought to be cherished; perhaps, if we were to make the attempt, we might find that we differ even among ourselves.—It is enough for our purpose to know that it is a right; and, so knowing, we did not see why we should now be expected to yield it. We had contributed our full share to relieve the country at this terrible crisis; we had done as much as had been required of others, in like circumstances; and we did not see why sacrifices should be expected of us from which others, no more loyal, were exempt.

Nor could we see what good the nation would derive from it. Such a sacrifice submitted to by us would not have strengthened the arm of this government or weakened that of the enemy. It was not necessary as a pledge of our loyalty, for that had been manifested beyond a reasonable doubt, in every form, and at every place possible.—There was not the remotest probability that the States we represent would join in the rebellion, nor is there now; or of their electing to go with the Southern section in the event of a recognition of the independence of any part of the disaffected region. Our States are fixed unalterably in their resolution to adhere to and support the Union; they see no safety for themselves and no hopes for constitutional liberty but by its preservation. They will under no circumstances consent to its dissolution, and we do them no more than justice when we assure you that while the war is conducted to prevent that deplorable catastrophe, they will sustain it as long as they can muster a man or command a dollar. Nor will they ever consent, in any event, to unite with the Southern Confederacy. The bitter fruits of the peculiar doctrines of that region will prevent them from placing their security and happiness in the custody of an association which has incorporated in its organic law the seeds of its own destruction.

We cannot admit, Mr. President, that if we had voted for the resolution in the emancipation message of March last the war would now be substantially ended. We are unable to see how our action in this particular has given, or could give, encouragement to the rebellion. The resolution has passed; and if there be virtue in it, it will be quite as efficacious as if we had voted for it. We have no power to bind our States in this respect by our votes here; and whether we had voted the one way or the other, they are in the same condition of freedom to accept or reject its provisions. No, sir; the war has not been prolonged or hindered by our action on this or any other measure. We must look for other causes for that lamentable fact. We think there is not much difficulty, not much uncertainty, in pointing out others far more probable and potent in their agencies to that end.

The rebellion derives its strength from the union of all classes in the insurgent States; and while that union lasts the war will never end until they are utterly exhausted. We know that at the inception of these troubles southern society was divided, and that a large portion, perhaps a majority, were opposed to secession. Now the great mass of southern people are united. To discover why they are so we must glance at southern society, and notice the classes into which it has been divided, and which still distinguish it. They are in arms, but not for the same objects; they are moved to a common end, but by different and even inconsistent reasons. The leaders, which comprehend what was previously known as the State Rights party, and is much the lesser class, seek to break down national independence and set up State domination. With them it is a war against nationality. The other class is fighting, as it supposes, to maintain and preserve its rights of property and domestic safety, which it has been made to believe are assailed by this government. This latter class are not disunionists *per se*; they are so only because they have been made to believe that this administration is inimical to their rights, and is making war on their domestic institutions. As long as these two classes act together they will never assent to a peace. The policy, then, to be pursued is obvious. The former class will never be reconciled, but the latter may be. Remove their apprehensions; satisfy them that no harm is intended to them and their institutions; that this government is not making war on their rights of property, but is simply defending its legitimate authority, and they will gladly return to their allegiance as soon as the pressure of military dominion imposed by the confederate authority is removed from them.

Twelve months ago both Houses of Congress, adopting the spirit of your message, then but recently sent in, declared with singular unanimity the objects of the war, and the country instantly bounded to your side to assist you in carrying it on. If the spirit of that resolution had been adhered to we are confident that we should before now have seen the end of this deplorable conflict. But what have we seen? In both Houses of Congress we have heard doctrines subversive of the principles of the constitution, and seen measure after measure founded in substance on those doctrines proposed and carried through which can have no other effect than to distract and divide loyal men, and exasperate and drive still further from us and their duty the people of the rebellious States. Military officers, following these bad examples, have stepped beyond the just limits of their authority in the same direction until in several instances you have felt the necessity of interfering to arrest them. And even the passage of the resolution to which you refer has been ostentatiously proclaimed as the triumph of a principle which the people of the Southern States regard as ruinous to them. The effect of these measures was foretold, and may now be seen in the indurated state of southern feeling.

To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our omission to vote for the resolution recommended by you, we solemnly believe we are to attribute the terrible earnestness of those in arms against the government and the continuance of the war. Nor do we (permit us to say, Mr. President, with all respect for you) agree that the institution of slavery is "the lever of their power," but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power" is the apprehension that the power of a common government, created for common and equal protection to the interests of all, would be wielded against the institutions of the Southern States.

There is one other idea in your address we feel called on to notice. After stating the act of your repudiation of General Hunter's proclamation you add:

"Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, if not offense, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is increasing. By conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, and much more, can relieve the country in this important point."

We have anxiously looked into this passage to discover its true import, but we are yet in painful uncertainty. How can we, by conceding what you now ask, relieve you and the country from the increasing pressure to which you refer? We will not allow ourselves to think that the proposition is, that we consent to give up slavery, to the end that the Hunter proclamation may be let loose on the Southern people, for it is too well known that we would not be parties to any such measure, and we have too much respect for you to imagine you would propose it. Can it mean that by sacrificing our interest in slavery we appease the spirit that controls that pressure, cause it to be withdrawn, and rid the country of the pestilent agitation of the slavery question? We are forbidden so to think, for that spirit would not be satisfied with the liberation of seven hundred thousand slaves and cease its agitation, while three millions remain in bondage. Can it mean that by abandoning slavery in our States we are removing the pressure from you and the country, by preparing for a seperation on the line of the Cotton States? We are forbidden so to think, because it is known that we are, and we believe that you are, unalterably opposed to any division at all. We would prefer to think that you desire this concession as a pledge of our support, and thus enable you to withstand a pressure which weighs heavily on you and the country.

Mr. President, no such sacrifice is necessary to secure our support. Confine yourself to your constitutional authority; confine your subordinates within the same limits; conduct this war solely for the purpose of restoring the constitution to its legitimate authority; concede to each State and its loyal citizens their just rights, and we are wedded to you by indissoluble ties. Do this, Mr. President, and you touch the American heart and invigorate it with new hope. You will, as we solemnly believe, in due time restore peace to your country, lift it from despondency to a future glory; and preserve to your countrymen, their posterity, and man, the inestimable treasure of constitutional government.

Mr. President, we have stated with frankness and candor the reasons on which we forebore to vote for the resolution you have mentioned; but you have again presented this proposition, and appealed to us, with an earnestness and eloquence which have not failed to impress us, to "consider it, and, at the least, to commend it to the consideration of our States and people."—Thus appealed to by the Chief Magistrate of our beloved country, in the hour of its greatest peril, we cannot wholly decline.—We are willing to trust every question relating to their interest and happiness to the consideration and ultimate judgment of our own people. While differing from you as to the necessity of emancipating the slaves of our States as a means of putting down the rebellion, and while protesting against the propriety of any extra-territorial interference to induce the people of our States to adopt any particular line of policy on a subject which peculiarly and exclusively belongs to them, yet when you and our brethren of the loyal States sincerely believe that the retention of slavery by us is an obstacle to peace and national harmony, and are willing to contribute pecuniary aid to compensate our States and people for the inconveniences produced by such a change of system, we are not unwilling that our people shall consider the propriety of putting it aside.

But we have already said that we regarded this resolution as the utterances of a sentiment, and we had no confidence that it would assume the shape of a tangible, practical proposition, which would yield the fruits of the sacrifice it required. Our people are influenced by the same want of confidence, and will not consider the proposition in its present impalpable form.—The interest they are asked to give up is to them of immense importance, and they ought not to be expected even to entertain the proposal until they are assured that when they accept it their just expectations will not be frustrated. We regard your plan as a proposition from the nation to the States to exercise an admitted constitutional right in a particular manner and yield up a valuable interest. Before they ought to consider the proposition it should be presented in such a tangible, practical, efficient shape as to command their confidence that its fruits are contingent only upon their acceptance. We cannot trust anything to the contingencies of future legislation. If Congress, by proper and necessary legislation, shall provide sufficient funds, and place them at your disposal, to be applied by you to the payment of any of our States or the citizens thereof who shall adopt the abolishment of slavery, either gradual or immediate, as they may determine, and the expense of deportation or colonization of the liberated slaves, then will our States and people take this proposition into careful consideration, for such decision as in their judgment is demanded by their interests, their honor, and their duty to the whole country.

We have the honor to be, with great respect,

C. A. WICKLIFFE, Chairman.
GARRETT DAVIS,
R. WILSON,
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
JNO. S. CARLILE,
J. W. CRISFIELD,
J. S. JACKSON,
H. GRIDER,
JOHN S. PHELPS,
FRANCIS THOMAS,
CHARLES B. CALVERT,
C. L. L. LEARY,
EDWIN H. WEBSTER,
R. MALLORY,
AARON HARDING,
JAMES S. ROLLINS,
J. W. MENZIES,
THOS. L. PRICE,
G. W. DUNLAP,
WM. A. HALL.

Messrs. John W. Noel, Sam. S. Casey, George P. Fisher, A. J. Clemmons, Wm. G. Brown, Jacob B. Blair, and W. F. Willey, handed in a minority report, whilst Horace Maynard made one of his own.—Our heavily taxed columns will not allow us room for either.

TALKING TO CHILDREN.

The Superintendent of a Sunday school was questioning his pupils concerning the addresses delivered to them during the previous session.

"Children, what did Mr. Phonny tell you this morning?"

No answer was made.

"Can't any one tell me what he said?—Susie, can't you remember?"

Susie, a bright little one of seven years, arose, and with one finger in her mouth bashfully lisped out:—

"Pleathe, thir, he talked and he thed ath how he loved uth, and he talked—and—and—we all thought he was goin' to say thumthing, he didn't thay nothing."

This was not quite so unfortunate as the experience of a clergyman in Maine who was opposed to having any mirth in Sunday school. He thought it injurious to all and unnecessary for the entertainment of the children. He offered to address the school and show that they could be well entertained seriously. I am credibly assured that the following dialogue ensued:—

"Children, I am going to tell you about Peter. Who knows who Peter was?"

No answer was made.

"Cannot any one—those large girls—tell me who Peter was?"

Still no reply.

"Can any boy or girl in the school tell me who Peter was?"

"I can," said a little fellow in the further corner.

"Ah, that's a good boy. Now you come up on the platform by my side, and stand up in this chair, and tell those large girls who Peter was."

Jimmy did as he was bid, and in the shrill voice of childhood repeated:—

"Peter, Peter, pumpkin-eater,
Had a wife and couldn't keep her."

At this point he was stopped, but not before the full point was taken by the school, and Mother Goose's poem appreciated.

A White Woman Ravished by Negroes.—The Greensburg (Westmoreland) *Democrat*, of last week says:

On Wednesday morning two negroes, Jacob and Reuben Long, from Allegheny county, were committed to jail charged before Justice Hunter of West Newton, with having forcibly outraged the person of Mrs. Mary Ann Faulkner, a very respectable lady residing in Rostraver Tp., in this county.

This is the race for which our nation is wrecked in civil war, and with which if slavery is abolished our land will be overrun.

The *Review*, published in Washington county, in this State, contained an account last week, of a similar outrage committed by a negro on a little girl in that county. These outrages are committed near the Southern border of our State, and when the swarms of runaway slaves now within the lines of our army are let loose upon the North, we fear we shall have a surfeit of such negro outrages.

☞ Exchanges of papers have been frequent among our pickets in Virginia, and sometimes they meet half way and have a sit-down chat on a stump or rail. A couple met in this manner not long since. "Ain't you tired of this war?" says our man. "Yes, and I wish I was out of it—it's all humbug," replies the rebel. "If they'd leave it to you and me," continued our man, "we'd settle it without any more fighting, wouldn't we?" "Yes, *sir*," said the rebel with emphasis. And so they would. If left for the pickets to settle, the whole thing would be soon and amicably arranged, and that, too, on the basis of "things as they were."

The Appropriations.—It is stated that Congress, during the recent session, appropriated about eight hundred millions of dollars, including upwards of five hundred and sixty millions for the army, and somewhat less than one hundred millions for the navy.

A YEAR'S CORRUPTION.

When the history of the present war shall be hereafter written, one of its most revolting pages will be that which chronicles the corruptions of the first year of Republican rule.—Rendered reckless by the richness of the prize so unexpectedly thrown into their hands, like a poor man who suddenly finds himself the possessor of vast wealth bequeathed to him by some hitherto unheard of relation, the partizans of the administration clutched at the spoils with indecent greediness, sacrificing reputations that in many instances had remained for a life time unsullied, in their eagerness to seize the golden moment to enrich themselves at the nation's expense. The sufferings of the people, the perils of the Government, were nothing in the sight of the rapacious crowd that flocked to the capital to share in the free scramble for gold. Indeed, it seemed as though the greedy spoilsmen believed that the nation was in its dying throes, and hastened to secure each as large a share as possible of the common estate, while there was yet time. It may well call the blush to the cheek of an American when, in future years, he reads that an high cabinet officer was driven from his position by the very foulness of his corruptions, and that instead of defending himself from the censure of the Congress of the United States, he turned upon his censors and charged them with having begged in vain for the drippings of his Department!

Indeed, time alone will develope the extent of the frauds practiced upon the government in the hour of its deepest peril. Every week brings its developments. From the Holt Committee, we now learn that two citizens of Rhode Island obtained contracts from the War Department for a certain number of small arms through the influence of Senator Simmons, of that State, and for which that Senator was to receive $50,000. The evidence to be submitted with this statement shows that $10,000 has been received by him. Senator Simmons, when called upon for his testimony, boldly admitted that he had received the money, and seemed to think it no disgrace that a Senator of the United States should thus barter away his party influence with the Administration.

From the West, we have further developments in regard to the Fremont contracts. Gen. M'Kinstry, who was arrested for alleged frauds in the Western Department, has published a pamphlet, not denying that the gross at swindling has been perpetrated, but accusing others (and many of them high in office) of being more responsible than himself for the frauds.—*Albany Argus.*

WONT GO IN.

The Huntington Globe, almost the only Democratic journal which advocated the Union movement last fall, speaks in this wise of the call issued by McClure for a "People's" State Convention:

"The call issued by the Chairman of the Republican party does not come from any movement of the people separate from that party, and cannot therefore meet with any general response. It emanates from the organ of a party, and the Convention assembled in obedience to it will be essentially a party Convention. True it professes to invite others than those of that party to co-operate with it, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact, that while this organ of the Republican party is publishing this call, the party itself, through its leaders, and by the united action of its members in Congress, is urging with pertinacity the very party measures which have most excited the public mind and which have not only divided but irritated the people."

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial says that charges of a serious character have been preferred against Gen. O. M. Mitchell, commanding in North Alabama. It is informed that upon the arrival of Gen. Buel at Huntsville, he expressed his disapprobation of Gen. Mitchell's proceedings in such strong terms that the latter resigned. Upon notification of his resignation reaching Washington, he was summoned to that place. The Louisville Journal remarks upon the same subject:

General Mitchell and a portion of his command have perpetrated in North Alabama deeds of cruelty and of guilt, the bare narration of which makes the heart sick.—The particulars in the case will be laid before the authorities at Washington, in the course of a few days, when, we take it for granted, the honor of the nation and the welfare of the national cause will be promptly vindicated. The case will not brook delay. It cries out for investigation and determination. Let it be investigated and determined at once. We at present forbear to go into the heart-rending particulars of the case, but, if necessary, we will not hesitate to do so hereafter. Meanwhile, we invoke the authorities, as they value the national honor and cherish the national cause, to visit swift justice upon the epauletted miscreant who has recklessly set both at defiance.

Senator Cowan.—One of the ablest advocates of Constitutional liberty, in the United States Senate, is Hon. E. Cowan, of this State. Although differing with him in politics, we cannot but admire his manly and patriotic course in opposition to the wild and dangerous schemes of the abolitionists to overthrow the government and trample upon the Constitution. On Monday week, in discussing the bill which provides provisional governments for certain districts he uttered the following patriotic sentiment. If there were a majority of such men in Congress we might confidently hope that this terrible rebellion and war would soon be at an end. He said:

"The only way the Union could be restored was that every part should enjoy its rights. In any other way we could not succeed. He looked upon the scheme to thrust emancipation down the throats of the South in the same light as the attempt of the South to thrust slavery on the North. He wanted to make friends with the South, and not make weapons against us. The country was not to be saved by initiating legislation and schemes in favor of the negro, but by war against the rebellion and kindness to loyal people. He believed the system of legislation pursued here brought us to the condition we are now in and massed the enemy against us. Where is now the great army? And shall we go on fighting, as if we were the Abolition party fighting against the pro-slavery party!"

Health of Louis Napoleon.—A Paris letter revives the old story that Louis Napoleon is believed to be affected at times mentally to such a degree as to become indifferent to the course of affairs, and during these moments they say the Empress controls him, and when she controls him, the priesthood, to whom she is devoted, gain the ascendancy.

American Success.—It is stated by correspondents at the London Exhibition that the United States will carry off more premiums in proportion to the articles exhibited than any other nation. Our pianos, daguerreotypes and violins are far superior to any others exhibited.

Longevity.—Rebecca Wisher, (colored,) the family servant of the late Dr. William B. Selden, of this city, died yesterday at the advanced age of one hundred and ten years. She leaves three great-great-grand children. *Norfolk Union, 19th ult.*

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The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF PITTSBURG.

"THE UNION AS IT WAS—THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!"

Democratic Delegate Elections & County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Committee of Adams county, held at the public house of Charles Will, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, July 19th, 1862, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That the Democratic voters of Adams county—now, as they have always been, TRUE friends of the Union and the Constitution—be and they are hereby requested to meet at their usual places of holding Delegate Elections, on SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF AUGUST NEXT, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent them in a County Convention, to be held in Gettysburg, on MONDAY FOLLOWING, (the 11th of August,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a County Ticket, appoint Congressional and Senatorial Conferees, and transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. The Delegate Elections to open at 5 and close at 7 o'clock, P. M., in all the districts except the borough of Gettysburg—in the latter the election to be held between 7½ and 9 P. M. Every friend of the "good old cause" is solicited to participate in these meetings, to give increased force to the voice of conservatism which is now echoing through the land.

JACOB BRINKLERHOFF, Chair'n.
J. E. SMITH, Sec'y.

☞The Delegate Election for Conowago township will be held at Brushtown School-house.

☞The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at Philadelphia to-morrow.

☞Major General Halleck has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the whole of the land forces of the United States—head-quarters at Washington.

☞The operation of the Tax Law has been postponed until the 1st of September.

☞Hon. John L. Dawson has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Westmoreland, Indiana and Fayette district. A good selection.

☞Ex-President Martin Van Buren died at Lindenwald, N. Y., on Thursday, in his 81st year.

☞The Pennsylvania Railroad Company contribute $50,000 to provide for the payment of bounty to volunteers.

☞About $50,000 worth of postage stamps have been sold in Philadelphia, to be used as currency.

☞Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* becomes ruffled whenever allusion is made to the intriguing by which the leaders of his party secure office. Keep cool, neighbor. There is no use to deny what everybody knows to be true. McClure and Co. have been at the game too long not to be found out. A "brain" must be very much "diseased," indeed, that cannot perceive the moving of the wires.

We last week ventured a big apple that McPherson would be re-nominated for Congress—that Duffield, of Fulton, would be the candidate for the Senate, and that *if* elected, he would vote for McClure for the United States Senate. We now offer a similar wager that Dr. Fahnestock will get the conferees of this county for the Senate. Three weeks ago Mr. McConaughy had the inside track—all the most adroit managers seemed to be for him. But through fear that he might be stubbornly unwilling to give up the course to Duffield, the plan has been changed, and Fahnestock is now to be given the conferees, upon the presumption that he will not be troublesome.

☞Our neighbor of the *Sentinel* says, that when at Harrisburg, week before last, he failed to meet Hosea Carpenter, the father of the new secret political "League." What a disappointment it must have been to our neighbor.

☞War meetings are being held in all the cities and principal towns, and large sums subscribed in order to offer liberal bounties to those who volunteer. These energetic efforts it is hoped will soon procure the desired number of soldiers to fill up the armies of the Union.

***Counterfeits.*—Among the new counterfeits which are going the rounds are the following:**

Farmers' Bank, Lancaster, Pa.—10s altered from 1s; cattle in water; female on the right, locomotive on the left. Bank of Newark, Delaware—2s spurious—vig., men and girls harvesting, ox-team, etc.; boys and sheaf on right; farm on left.

☞Hon. E. McPHERSON has our thanks for several Congressional favors.

☞Postage stamps are denominated the "sticking-plaster currency."

THE ABOLITION WAR UPON M'CLELLAN.

The Providence Post says, men all over the country will ask this question—"Why was not McClellan reinforced?" "He stated," continues the Post, "from the moment that his plans were interfered with, that his army was not large enough for the work before it. He knew that his approach to Richmond would bring Jackson there and make his work hazardous. He asked that McDowell might co-operate with him; but this was refused, and McDowell has done nothing from that day to this. He asked for more troops from anywhere, and the reply was an order from the War Department stopping all enlistments. The Secretary of War took pains to have it telegraphed all over the country that he did not believe the reports of the rebel strength; insisted that Jackson was in the valley, and would remain there; denied that Beauregard had reinforced or could reinforce Lee and Johnston; and finally sent out, as the decision of Gen. Pope, that the rebel army at Richmond could not number more than sixty thousand! Nothing was in danger but Washington! Nobody knew but the Secretary of War! Now Shields has been sent to reinforce McClellan, and we are told that Pope and Burnside will co-operate with him, though this is only a rumor. The country does not believe that even this would be conceded, if it were not for the fear which is entertained of foreign intervention. So bitter and devilish has been this warfare against one of the best Generals this country ever produced, that even after sacrificing the lives of ten thousand of our brave soldiers, recklessly and needlessly, the spirit which prompts it is not appeased! It was manifest in our own community yesterday and on Tuesday and Wednesday also. Abolitionists were actually rejoicing over what they declared to be M'Clellan's defeat; and the same feeling, it is plain, prevails in the same political circles at Washington. Thousands upon thousands of lives have been sacrificed in the last five days to gratify personal and political hate; and the authors of our disasters are enjoying their triumph in McClellan's 'retreat.'—It is fortunate for the country that these political gamblers are afraid of France and England and feel the necessity of taking Richmond with all possible dispatch. But for this there would be little hope for M'Clellan's army."

Even the word "Union" makes them Gnash their Teeth!

We take the following paragraph from a long article in a late issue of the Philadelphia *North American*, on the subject of establishing a new Democratic paper in Philadelphia:

"If a Democratic paper could be published without constant iteration of the words 'Constitution and Union,' in its title as well as its text, it is possible that a reasonable degree of success would attend it. But one cannot be so published, and therefore such journals are not pleasant while they live, and in enlightened communities they speedily die. If Democratic speeches, pamphlets, and utterances of every sort could also steer clear of this incessant iteration in the English classics, which, as it is difficult to print, we recommend to be consulted in the original—if these daily speeches, we say, would leave out all surplus references to the Union and the Constitution, the public would feel great relief, and possibly these utterances would be rendered tolerable."

The reasons here assigned cannot fail to strike the reader with the utmost astonishment. The "*Union*" and the "*Constitution*" are, of all names, the most obnoxious to this high-toned, dignified (!) journal. Any other name would suit it better.

The editor of the *North American* is Morton McMichael, the same individual who reported the resolutions at the recent speckled so-called "Union" Convention at Harrisburg. The public will make up their minds from the above as to the *sincerity* of his Union professions in the Convention.—To cheat the people into electing Republicans, is all the leaders of that party seem to think about.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

The Republican Convention in one of its resolutions professed to forget all former party names and distinctions. The Convention then exhibited the utter hollowness and hypocrisy of this pretence by giving Senator Cowan the cold shoulder for no other reason than that he refused to follow party dictation—and praised Senator Wilmot because he acted as a subservient partizan.

The Convention refrained from condemning the enormous frauds upon the Government, and from denouncing those instrumental in robbing the public Treasury of millions, because this would have been striking at prominent members of the Republican party.

The Convention sanctioned and sustained *all the measures* of the Administration—measures constitutional and measures confessedly unconstitutional—measures wise and measures foolish, simply because it was expedient in a party convention to sustain an administration of its own party.

This was the way the Convention ignored party.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE VOTE OF THE ARMY

The Chambersburg Spirit says:—The following is an extract from a letter written by a Union soldier, stationed at Hilton Head, S. Carolina:

"Two-thirds of the men in the army are Democrats, and the experience they are getting is confirming them stronger in the old Democratic church. The gradual approach of Republicanism to Abolitionism has become perfectly apparent to them, and if continued will eventually lead to the revolution of our whole Government. The men are outspoken in these sentiments. I have met with no officer or soldier, whether a Republican or Democrat, who does not say that emancipation or abolition of the system of slavery, is farthest from his desire or wishes."

It affords us much pleasure to make the following extract from a private letter, received a few days ago, from an officer high in command in our army, and who has risked his life in more than one bloody battle to put down this rebellion against the Constitution and the Union:

"Allow me to congratulate you and your associates in the management of the 'Valley Spirit,' on your political course, as all we have to contend against now is the radical doctrines of the Republican and Abolition party at home, and the base corruption that seems now to pervade every department of our government.—The army want a sound, honest, and conservative policy."

☞We learn that tenders of squads and companies for nine months' service will be accepted at Harrisburg. This reduction of the term of enlistment, with increased bounty—at least equal to that offered by adjoining States—will add greatly to the number of recruits furnished by Pennsylvania under the new requisition.

LETTER FROM CAMP.

CAMP JESSIE, New Creek, Va.

Dear Compiler:—The gallant 87th Reg't. P. V., are still at this point, waiting patiently for something to turn up, but it seems as if "secesh" do not intend to give us a chance to immortalize ourselves. The city papers are publishing as telegraphic news the fact that Col. Mulligan with his brigade is at Harper's Ferry, entrenching himself, but Col. Mulligan has just passed my quarters, and his brigade are just going into Uncle Sam's dinner, which makes me think the papers are slightually mistaken, as they sometimes are. Our Regiment has suffered some by reason of change of water, but the health of the Regiment is generally very good, having lost no men at this point, though Col. Mulligan has lost two men from his brigade. They have been buried here on the banks of the Potomac, far away from home and friends.

The Company from your place, under the command of Capt. James Adair, Lieuts. Norris and Baker, is considered one of our crack companies, and justly so, as their drill and discipline are hard to beat.—Much credit is due to Capt. Martin, (their former commander,) for the manner in which the Company now performs its duties—and I will just say here, that Capt. Martin enjoyed the full confidence of the officers and men of this Regiment, and does to this day, none doubting his courage, and all appreciating his kindness of heart.

Maj. Buehler is very popular among the men, and deservedly so, as his heart is in the right place.

Privates Crilly, Wisotzkey and Basil Little, were at the hospital at Wheeling.—The two latter have returned to duty, while the former has been honorably discharged from the service. These men are all from your county, attached to Company F.

Our camp is right on the banks of the Potomac, about 201 miles from Baltimore. New Creek valley opens towards Staunton, and is a beautiful valley indeed, while all around us mountains are rearing their heads towards heaven. The water is something like the water at Bedford Springs being highly impregnated with magnesia, and has the same effect, which is the cause of a large part of the apparent sickness in our Regiment, although the surgeon has just informed me that there are now but seventy cases on the sick list, and those all on light duty except four.

We will leave here shortly, but for what point I cannot say. You shall hear from me again.

ZOO ZOO.

For the Compiler.

Of all the parties that have had an existence in this country, the Republicans are the most unreasonable, unkind and malignant. There is neither reason or common sense in their sayings and doings. Their prejudice and hatred towards Democrats is daily increasing—to an extent, indeed, almost insufferable. This no doubt in a very great measure grows out of the fact that they fear the coming elections will dislodge them from places of power and profit. I am inclined myself to believe that their winding up time is near at hand, and I hope that the rebuke may be so emphatic and unmistakable that no man hereafter will have the effrontery to attempt an organization under the name of Republican.

I observe that after every trifling defeat of the Federal arms this malignancy towards us waxes warmer. We are denounced in terms so uncharitable and abusive that it requires more than an ordinary control of our tempers to keep silent. It seems clear that if they were certain they could suppress the rebellion without the assistance of the Democratic party, they would dismiss from service every commander and refuse the assistance of every Democrat in the country. That they would do this there is no question, from the fact that no language is too coarse, no epithet too monstrous, no act too ungenerous for them. They hate Democratic commanders as well as Democratic soldiers. They hate Democratic fathers whose sons have lost their blood in the suppression of this rebellion. They hate Democrats in the army and out of the army. They hate them everywhere. If we contribute to the support of the army two dollars to their one, they say it is hypocrisy. If we say nothing at all, for or against, they call us traitors and secessionists. There is, however, a day of retribution for this party near at hand, and when it comes, there will be an awful shaking among the dry bones. It is no matter which course we pursue, they have but one course toward us—that of malignant misrepresentation and eternal abuse.

That the Republican leaders have cooled the ardor of the Northern people and encouraged the rebel leaders in the South by such course, are facts not to be disputed, and it is my opinion that if such unkindness be persisted in it will finally invite the interference of foreign powers who will demand a settlement of our troubles. If these ungenerous Republicans would do better for their country, they must not speak of us as tories, traitors, southern sympathizers and secessionists, for well they know that if every Democrat now in the army would return from the field of battle, not fifty thousand men would remain to suppress the rebellion.

A DEMOCRATIC SOLDIER.

☞The Judas of the Philadelphia *Press* denounced RICHARD J. HALDEMAN in his late speech before the "Republican" State Convention as a "Breckinridge Democrat."—Haldeman was a member of the Douglas National Committee, called the Douglas State Convention in 1860, and Forney was by his side when he opened its proceedings. Forney scruples at no falsehood, and is perfectly oblivious to all sense of shame.—Whatever Haldeman is now or where he is, his having been a Democrat—a *Douglas* Democrat, if you please—is not the cause of his aberration. We have not observed any charge of disloyalty against him in any other quarter than the *Press*, and we should hate to have a dog hung on its evidence.—*True Democrat.*

☞If all who express an aversion to being drafted are Democrats, then have a goodly number of Republicans suddenly changed their politics.

☞The plates for 1s, 2s and 3s of the new $150,000,000 loan, it is said, are now ready.

☞The York Press says the oats crop of that county has been seriously damaged by an insect resembling the weevil.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

"THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION."—Single copies of the *Compiler* will be furnished from the date of the Democratic County Convention until after the election, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Club rates lower, in proportion to size of Clubs. All who favor the "Constitution as it is, the Union as it was, and the negroes where they are," should take the *Compiler*. They will find it to accord with this patriotic sentiment.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.—We find on our table the Catalogue of Pennsylvania College for the Collegiate year of 1861-62, gotten up and printed in the usual good taste. The whole number of students is 131, divided as follows:—Seniors 18, Juniors 18, Sophomores 18, Freshmen 32, Partial course 5, Preparatorians 40. The Annual Commencement will be held August 13th. The Baccalaureate Discourse will be delivered on Sunday preceding by Rev. Dr. BAUGHER, President of the Institution.—The exercises of the Junior class will occur on Wednesday (12th): on the afternoon of same day Hon. JAMES POLLOCK will deliver an address before the Philomathæan Society; and in the evening the annual meeting of the Alumni will be held and an address delivered by Hon. JOHN E. SMITH, of Westminster.

A few days ago the honors were conferred upon the following gentlemen, members of the Graduating class:—First Honor, (Valedictory) to C. V. S. LEVY; Second do., (English Salutatory) to J. T. L. LAHM; and the Third was divided between Messrs. H. H. KEEDY, H. E. JACOBS and F. E. BELTZHOOVER.

A WAR MEETING was held at the Courthouse on Saturday evening, Dr. Charles Horner presiding. Resolutions were adopted inviting subscriptions towards a liberal bounty to volunteers. Fourteen hundred dollars were subscribed on the spot. Proceedings next week.

PIC NICS.—There is to be a Military Pic on the banks of the Conowago, near Heidlersburg, on Saturday, August 9th. A delightful time of it is expected, and the public are invited.

A Sabbath School Pic Nic will come off at the Bendersville Fair Ground on Saturday, the 16th of August. See advertisement.

☞The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Wednesday has a list of paroled U. S. prisoners, received from Richmond, July 19th, on the steamer Vanderbilt. Among the names we notice those of Adj. W. W. Stewart, C. E. Cauffman and H. W. Cauffman, of York Springs. We may expect their arrival home in a few days at the farthest.

We have looked in vain over the long list of killed, wounded and prisoners, published in both our own and the rebel papers, for the name of Capt. Bailey. Nor is there any information of him from private sources.

☞We understand that the Clerk to the Commissioners, pursuant to orders from the Adjutant General, has forwarded to Harrisburg a full list of persons in the county subject to military duty.

☞The Ladies of Fairfield have forwarded to York a large box of articles for the sick and wounded in the Hospital there. Good for the Ladies of Fairfield!

☞The Savings Institution, of this place, in view of the recent act of Congress, has abandoned the idea of issuing small notes for change. Postage stamps are already used here for the purpose.

☞A small insect has made its appearance upon the growing oats, which many fear will prove destructive. But opinions conflict. We were told, the other day, by a gentleman who observed the insect in large force upon his oats last year, that it worked no damage, the crop turning out unusually heavy.

☞Read the advertisement of the "Williams & Orvis" $25 Family Sewing Machine, in our paper to-day. This Machine is a popular favorite in Philadelphia and other cities, and its reputation is rapidly extending. It is said to be equal in every respect to any $50 Machine now in use.

☞In New Jersey the Wide Awakes of 1860 are asked to enlist for the war immediately. The call is a most appropriate one, and might be made here as well.

What the Abolitionists are Afraid of.—The Toronto *Globe*, in a recent article upon the late military successes, says: "The abolitionists have been afraid that the late rapid success of the Northern arms would deprive them of many opportunities of pressing their views for which they had hoped."—Exactly so, and this is why the abolition journals wanted Gen. McClellan beaten.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges.—For Children laboring from Cough, Whooping Cough or Hoarseness, are particularly adapted on account of their soothing and demulcent properties, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm. Sold by Druggists at 25 cents per box.

A DISLOYAL GOVERNOR.

Kirkwood, the Abolition Governor of Iowa, refused, so says the Burlington *Argus*, to unite in the letter of the other Governors of the loyal States, requesting the President to call out more troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

The same paper says: "At the commencement of our present difficulties, when Union men of all shades of politics, at Washington, were laboring for a peaceful solution of the threatening danger, he planted himself against all compromise or adjustment, and appointed the abolition delegation to Congress to represent us in the Peace Congress. This act was a direct voice for war and disunion in preference to peace and harmony. Since the war commenced he has devoted himself with energy to devising means to line the pockets of himself and friends from the hard earnings of the people. It is said that he has not a relative in the State of Iowa who is not pensioned on the public treasury, while he vetoes the bill reducing his own salary to an amount compatible with the times."

☞"If these infernal fanatics and Abolitionists ever get power in their hands," said the great Webster on a memorable occasion, "they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinion or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country or deluge it with blood." Millions of such warnings, says a cotemporary, were impotent to stay the tide of abolition fanaticism. It reached power, and in a few short months the most of this prophecy is already fulfilled. To save the country from further calamities, let the people unite to put down the author of them all—abolition.—*Providence Post.*

☞There are two brigadier generals in the Union army whose names very often get confounded in telegraphic despatches. One is Gen. Henry M. Naglee, commanding a brigade in Gen. McClellan's army, and the other is Gen. James S. Negley, who is with Gen. Buel's army.

WAR NEWS.

☞There has been little war news of importance during the past week. We subjoin the leading items:

An official dispatch from General Pope to Secretary Stanton announces that a cavalry expedition sent out from Fredericksburg, Va., on the 23d, met and defeated a body of one hundred Confederate cavalry, stationed near Carmel Church, on the telegraph road from Fredericksburg to Richmond, burning their camp and six cars loaded with corn, besides destroying the telegraph to Gordonsville. Subsequently the Federals were attacked by a large body of Stewart's cavalry, who were also defeated and pursued until within sight of Hanover Junction. Several prisoners, a large number of horses, and many arms were brought back to the Federal camp.

Gen. Pope has issued an order requiring the arrest of all male citizens within reach of the army of Virginia, and require them to take the oath of allegiance or be removed beyond the Federal lines. Communication with persons living within the Confederate lines is positively prohibited.

A general order has been issued by the commanding officer in Missouri for the organization of the militia for the purpose of driving out the guerilla bands. Two companies of State militia were surprised a few days since at Greenville, Wayne county, and nineteen killed and a large number wounded. The Confederates took possession of the town. Their loss in the fight is not known.

A dispatch from Louisville says that the statement that Colonel Morgan's band had been overtaken near Mount Sterling is untrue. General Smith telegraphs from Stanford that his force was pursuing Morgan.—Great efforts are being made to raise troops to operate in Kentucky and Tennessee immediately. Murfreesboro, Tennessee, was re-occupied by Federal troops on the 18th instant.

Col. Morgan is reported to have retreated into Tennessee.

Nothing new from Gen. McClellan's army, which is in good spirits and healthy.

Information has been received in Washington that General Stonewall Jackson, at the head of twenty-four thousand men, is at Louisa county court house, and that General Ewell, with a corps of General Jackson's command, is at Gordonsville, making a total force of thirty thousand men, with which a demonstration is to be made on Washington, for the purpose of drawing the Federal troops away from before Richmond.

Death of a Pennsylvania Colonel.—Col. Thos. A. Ziegle, of the 107th Pennsylvania Regiment, died at Warrenton, Va., on Tuesday week, after a few hours' illness, of bilious dysentery. Colonel Ziegle was a native of York, Penna., where he had a large circle of warm friends. He was for many years the commander of the Worth Infantry, a company which was equal in drill to the famous Ellsworth Zouaves.

Treatment of Federal Prisoners.—A letter in the New York Herald, from General McClellan's army, referring to a flag of truce to Haxall's Landing, says:

Our sick and wounded who were left prisoners at Haxall's Landing, affirm that they have received as much attention as they would have expected from our own surgeons and nurses. Dr. Cullen, of Richmond, is the medical director, and himself and assistants were quite free and communicative, as well as respectful and gentlemanly in their department. They professed a desire for a settlement of the existing difficulties upon some plan not involving the restoration of the Southern States to the Union—anything but that. They assured Captain Raymond, of Gen. McClellan's staff, who accompanied the flag, that if their soldiers ever committed outrages contrary to the usages of war, it was contrary to the orders of their generals, and they believed the same was true in regard to our army.—Mr. Way told them that he should have attempted to go alone with a white flag into their lines if he had been refused permission by our military authorities, and they told him he would have been unmolested in citizen's dress, even if he displayed no flag of truce. They said their headquarters were twelve miles from Haxall's Landing. They are probably at Savage's station.

The Confederate surgeons were dressed in uniforms, which were much admired by our officers for the fineness of the cloth and the rich and tasteful display of gold lace and embroidery.

The Hospitals.—New Arrangements.—The President has decided to break up the hospitals in New York, Philadelphia and other cities, and to establish, in lieu thereof, hospitals within the limits of the several military departments. For the army of the Potomac, hospitals will be erected at Point Lookout, Craney Island and Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe. At the latter place a large building is now under way, and will soon be ready for the reception of patients.—*N. Y. Times.*

Dry Weather.—The summer in the central, northern and western parts of New York is, thus far, one of the dryest on record. All kinds of crops, with the exception of corn, are greatly suffering for rain. The pastures are, in many places, reduced to a crisp, while the meadows will hardly produce half an average crop. The farmers in Northern Oswego and Jefferson counties are literally panic-stricken at the prospect for the coming winter. Fortunately the last season was an excellent one for grazing, and there is a large quantity of old hay on hand.—*Albany Journal.*

A Line of Battle.—This expression often occurs in referring to the order of troops on the battle-field, and it is no doubt the opinion of many that the two armies stand in two lines, but it is not so. The army is divided into divisions, and there are often great gaps between the divisions. They are posted in positions, or in commanding places—that is, on hills, or in woods, or on the banks of streams, in places where they will be best able to resist or attack the enemy. The divisions are usually so placed that they can support one another.

A VERY PROPER HINT.

The Washington Star states that a "Junketing party" of Congressmen and others, who recently went from that city, (employing for several days a steamboat which is chartered by the Government at a cost of several hundred dollars a day) on their arrival at the White House advised Gen. M'Clellan of their presence, and received an answer that "he was not prepared to entertain company, and that civilians were not permitted to go front." A very decided hint, but one that was needed. Another correspondent says:

Very recently a Junketing party from Washington, on a Government steamer—chartered for $160 to $500 per day—sailed up to the White House. Troops had just arrived.—There was but a single place answering for a dock, where a vessel could discharge; at this a commissary vessel was preparing to moor; the junketing party tied up to the only place, and a Government official ordered a guard to permit none others to approach. The consequence was that at least one regiment was compelled to go without rations twenty-four hours. Another very similar case has been authenticated to me, and it would be but just to give the names of those who not only for their pleasure prevent our men having their rations, but junket—at public expense—while our soldiers fight and die, and the country shivers in view of future taxation.

☞The Snow Hill (Md.) Shield says the hog cholera has been prevailing in that county, but is now on the decline.

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Pennsylvania, ss:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

To sustain the Government in times of common peril by all his energies, his means and his life if need be, is the just duty of every loyal citizen. The President of the United States has made a requisition on Pennsylvania for twenty-one new regiments and the regiments already in the field must be recruited.

Enlistments will me made for nine months in the new regiments, and for twelve months in the old. The existence of the present emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause now to investigate its causes.—We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake. Under these circumstances I appeal to the freemen of Pennsylvania. You have to save your houses and your firesides, your own liberties and those of the whole country. I call on the inhabitants of the counties, cities, boroughs and townships throughout our borders to meet and take active measures for the immediate furnishing of the quota of the State.

Let those who cannot go themselves contribute to provide bounties equal at least to those offered by the adjoining States. The Constitution prohibits me from drawing money from the Treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens by assuming the necessity of calling the Legislature at this time. This is no time to wait for legislative action and the negotiation of loans. Delay might be fatal.

To put down this Rebellion is the business of every man in Pennsylvania, and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of legislation, and do not desire to throw on the Treasury of the Commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves.

The conduct of our men already in the field has shed immortal lustre on Pennsylvania. Let their brethren fly to arms to support them and make the victory speedy as well as certain.

I designate below the number of companies which are expected from the several counties in the State, trusting the support of her honor in this crisis, as it may be safely trusted, to the loyalty, fidelity and valor of her freemen. Whilst the quota of the several counties is fixed equitably, so as to fill the requisition for twenty one regiments, let not the loyal people of any county remit their exertions to the enlistment of the companies named. Our heroic sons of Pennsylvania have moistened every battle-field with their blood. Thousands have bravely died defending the unity of the Republic and the sanctity of our flag, and other thousands have fallen, sick and wounded, and their places must be filled.

Freemen of Pennsylvania! Friends of the Government, of order, and of our nationality! One earnest struggle and peace will again dawn upon us as a happy, prosperous and united people.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this 21st day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two and of the Commonwealth the eighty seventh.

A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor, ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SCHEDULE OF APPORTIONMENT.

Adams, 2 companies; Allegheny 15; Armstrong 1; Beaver 2; Bedford 2; Berks 6; Blair 2; Bradford 5; Bucks 5; Butler 3; Cambria 2; Carbon 2; Chester 6; Centre 2; Clarion and Forrest 2; Clinton 1; Clearfield 1; Columbia 1; Crawford 2; Cumberland 2; Dauphin 3; Delaware 2; Erie 5; Elk and McKean 1; Fayette 1; Franklin and Fulton 5; Greene 1; Huntingdon 2; Indiana 2; Jefferson 1; Juniata 1; Lancaster 8; Lawrence 2; Lebanon 2; Lehigh 2; Luzerne 7; Lycoming 3; Mercer 2; Mifflin 1; Monroe and Pike 1; Montgomery 5; Montour 1; Northampton 3; Northumberland 2; Perry 1; Philadelphia 30; Potter 1; Schuylkill 5; Snyder 1; Somerset 2; Sullivan and Wyoming 1; Susquehanna 2; Tioga 3; Union 1; Venango 1; Warren 2; Washington 3; Wayne 2; Westmoreland 3; York 3.

WILMOT AND COWAN.

The last resolution of the Republican Convention pronounces the course of Hon. David Wilmot in the United States Senate "manly, consistent and patriotic," and endorses him as "a true and faithful representative of the loyal people of this State." No mention whatever is made of the Hon. Edgar Cowan. His name is passed over in significant silence. Why is it that Mr. Cowan's party friends have put upon him this studied insult? The people of this State need hardly to be told why. It was because Mr. Cowan has acted more like a patriot than a partizan. Because he has refused to pull submissively in the party traces. Because he refused to lend his sanction and support to measures which he could not favor consistently with his oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Cowan has acted with a sturdy independence that extorts admiration from even his political enemies. He has done his own thinking and voting, and for this reason has incurred the enmity of politicians who, failing to control him, make use of the first opportunity to repudiate him.

There is great significance in this endorsement of Wilmot, the Abolitionist, and repudiation of Cowan, the Conservative Republican. It shows that the Republican party in Pennsylvania is completely under the control of the radical element, and that the conservatives can expect no sort of toleration. The party lash is to be applied to them with merciless severity. Those who cannot be scourged into submition are to be driven into opposition. To be a Conservative, Constitutional Republican is to be no Republican at all. This is the decree of the Convention.

David Wilmot, who is held up as a true and faithful representative of the *loyal* people of this State, has given his voice and his vote to nearly every radical measure before the Senate during the late session. He is an Abolitionist of the Sumner school. We say this advisedly, because he wrote a letter several months since to a meeting assembled at the Cooper Institute, New York, in which he unreservedly and emphatically endorsed Sumner's doctrine that the Southern States had committed political suicide, that they had actually seceded from the Union, and ought to be treated as Territories and not as States. This abolition-secession theory was received with indignation by the loyal people of the North, and was sternly rebuked by Secretary Blair in a letter to the same meeting. Notwithstanding Mr. Wilmot stands as its recorded advocate, he was lauded by the Convention as "eminently patriotic," and as a "true and faithful representative of the loyal people of this State."

Mr. Wilmot is a candidate for re-election by the next Legislature. The endorsement of the Convention renders it highly probable that he will be chosen in case the Republicans succeed in electing a majority of the House of Representatives. He is as much a candidate before the people as Mr. Cochran or Judge Ross. Let the conservative voters of Pennsylvania meet the issue thus thrust upon them, and say, by the election of a majority of conservative members of the Legislature, that David Wilmot, the Abolition-Secessionist, is *not* a true and faithful representative of the loyal people of this State.—*Patriot & Union.*

Counterfeit.—The following is a description of an altered five dollar bill on the Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, Pa. The vignette represents three mechanics apparently engaged in conversation. On the right end of the bill is a portrait of Franklin Pierce and figure 5; on the left end State arms and FIVE. This is a very smooth and deceptive-looking affair.

From the Constitutional Union.

NO PARTY!

Among the many devices and tricks of the Abolition traitors, who have brought the country to the verge of ruin, and who are pressing our Government, with fatal rapidity, into the vortex of destruction, there is not one more specious and fraudulent than the cry of "No party!" When the masses, whose patriotic impulses are always truthful, are to be urged to fill the ranks of our army—more than decimated through the selfish scheming of Abolition Congressmen and editors as much as by the bullets of their foes; or even to get up popular demonstrations to give moral force to the Government—the cry of "No party!" is raised by the Abolition leaders, and re-echoed by the jackals who follow at their heels, with an intensity and seeming disinterestedness that would be admirable if it did not cover the darkest and most traitorous purposes against the Constitution and the Union, the peace and prosperity of our beloved land.

"This is no time for parties or partisans. It is no time for creeds or platforms," says John Sherman, Senator from Ohio, an endorser of the "Helper Book," which did so much to precipitate this unhappy strife.—And so it is with the whole fraternity, who are doing all they can, in and out of Congress, to make irremediable the breach between the North and the South, thus rendering inevitable the prolongment of this war, to be ended, finally, either in exhaustion and the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy, or in the subjugation and desolation of the Southern States in ruin, for that portion of our Union as terrible as that of the Carnatic so eloquently and touchingly portrayed by Edmund Burke.

Yes! we say it fearlessly, these Abolition "No-party" politicians will be responsible if the restoration of the Union becomes an impossibility, and the whole fabric crumbles into the confusion of anarchy; and it is therefore that we warn the people against the shameful delusions which they attempt to put upon them for their own sinister purposes.

"No party!" Well, we say "No party," too, with all our heart, so far as loyal and legitimate service to the Government and devotion to the Constitution and the Union are concerned. The Democratic party, too, have *acted* "No party" in good faith and with sublime devotion in filling the ranks of our armies—carrying the knapsack, not sporting the epaulette—and they will continue to do so as long as the exigencies of the country demand it, so long as the "old flag" is to be honestly defended; but they are not to be hoodwinked and deceived by the political trickery which would shamelessly use our country's great need to juggle with popular demonstrations, and subserve the basest of *party* purposes.

The Democracy *do*, and *will* recognize a party. It is their own noble Constitutional Union party, whose voice, at the next elections, will startle Abolition traitors with the echoes of their forthcoming doom, and cheer the drooping hopes of the nation.—The Democratic *party* still exists, still lives, to serve their country in her armies when called on, and at the polls when a change of rulers becomes necessary. It will always remain an honorable, open, patriotic, Constitution loving *party*, and it scorns amalgamation with "niggers" or their confreres, the Abolitionists.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention which met at Harrisburg, on Thursday, was a singular admixture of office-holders, abolitionists, horse contractors, political mountebanks, old fogies and patriots—black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey—the pure Republican and the mixed—the Garrison Abolitionist and the more conservative People's party man—the renegade Democrat and the Know Nothing—the Tariffite and the Freetrader, all in the most delightful communion, with a place at the table for the absent "colored brother." It needed only the presence of Sambo to make the thing unique, and this defect was supplied as far as could be by the chivalrous and incorruptible Forney, who sought to make himself the more welcome to his new associates, by presenting them an illuminated photograph of the "colored brother" in full regimentals, with Hunter and Fremont as his aids. It was a happy conceit, and put the Convention in an excellent humor, the more so as it was quietly given out that Gen. Sambo was in treaty with his attached friend, the King of Dahomey, for two hundred regiments for the war.—*Constitutional Union.*

☞The Abolitionists are daily growing more savage in their warfare upon the President: he is not quite *fast enough* for the revolutionary pack. The Republican *Gazette* of this city, the other day, gave him the following thrust:

"Our special Washington correspondent states that the chain of evidence is complete, and that Mr. Stanton is vindicated; that Stanton had ordered McDowell's army to reinforce McClellan, *but the President had countermanded the order.*"

Its namesake of Cincinnati, the organ of unadulterated Abolitionism there, speaks of the President as follows:

"The milk and water elements of which President Lincoln's character is composed are strikingly shown in his proclamation calling for 300,000 more troops 'to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.' 'Unnecessary and injurious' forsooth! The gentle old soul seemed to be afraid of further irritating and firing the Southern heart by using adjectives properly characterizing the enormity of the most wicked and accursed rebellion of which history furnishes any account. Most amiable President! Isn't it high time you were adopting a policy calculated to render this 'unnecessary war' slightly 'injurious' to the 'hell-deserving' scoundrels who brought it on? If you can't work yourself into a frame of mind to at least speak of it in fitting terms, you had better get Parson Brownlow to write your proclamations."

If a Democrat were to print such scurrility as this, an Abolition correspondent would immediately suggest the propriety of locating him in some remote spot, away from the turmoil of political excitement. But Abolitionism is a queer compound of inconsistency, fanaticism, and nonsense.—*Pittsburg Post.*

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.

Very recently the Republican Congress at Washington, decided by nearly a strict partizan vote, to establish diplomatic relations with the negro governments of Hayti and Liberia; and have fixed the salary of the U. S. Commissioner to the former at *seven thousand five hundred dollars*, and to the latter *four thousand five hundred dollars*.

The Republicans don't care an Abolition anthema about Hayti nor Liberia, but they hope by receiving the sooty ambassadors of those countries to advance their schemes of elevating the negro to the level of white men.

The whole scheme has the favor of the *Tribune*, but it is afraid that the "vile and disloyal" Democrats will tell the people about the shameful squandering of $12,000 per year of their funds. According to the *Tribune* the expenditure is all right, but it may have a damaging effect, when communicated to the voters, on the "party in power." We quote:

"There will be an attempt to make partisan capital against the party in power out of the opening of diplomatic relations with these two republics, any how, and a salary for a commissioner to Hayti equal to the average compensation of three Governors of States will give point to that effort. Why not rather be frugal and wise?"

☞St. Louis papers state that guerilla bands are becoming very numerous in Missouri.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Special Notices.

Purify the Blood.—Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, &c., are soon cleaned out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this Extract of Sarsaparilla. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take Ayer's Cathartic Pills, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

☞Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.—FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

☞Sold by A. D. BUEHLER, and dealers everywhere. [June 9, '62. 2m

HEALTH AND PURE BLOOD ARE INSEPARABLE.—Recollect that all sickness arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will so surely find out and cleanse these impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compose them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases, Pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.

These Pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution.—There are many who have so trifled with their constitutions that they think medicine cannot help them: let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrown by a mass of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to the MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS were deemed fabulous. The public had been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. [June 30. 1m

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER's Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	4 50 to 4 75
Rye Flour	2 75
White Wheat	1 00 to 1 10
Red Wheat	95 to 1 10
Corn	40
Rye	52
Oats	33
Buckwheat	42
Clover Seed	4 12
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 40
Plaster of Paris	7 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 12 to 5 25
Wheat	1 25 to 1 60
Rye	70 to 71
Corn	56 to 61
Oats	40 to 45
Clover Seed	5 00 to 5 25
Timothy Seed	2 00 to 2 25
Beef Cattle, per hund.	5 00 to 9 00
Hogs, per hund	4 50 to 5 25
Hay	14 00 to 17 00
Whiskey	33 to 34
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	60 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	4 75
Do. from stores	5 50
Wheat	1 09 to 1 15
Rye	58
Corn	42
Oats	32
Clover Seed	4 25
Timothy Seed	1 75
Plaster	6 25

MARRIED.

On the 24th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, Arendtsville, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Dr. E. W. MUMMA to Miss SALLIE WILSON, both of Bendersville, Pa.

On the 24th inst., by the Rev. E. H. Hoffheins, Mr. MILTON A. WERTZ to Miss CATHARINE ANNETTA SPANGLER, both from the vicinity of New Chester.

On the 3d inst., by the same, Mr. GEORGE CASHMAN to Miss ELIZABETH MARKLY, late of Abbottstown, Pa.

On the 8th ult., Mr. ISRAEL STAMBACH, of East Berlin, to Miss A. MINNICH, of Hanover.

On the 15th inst., in Baltimore, by the Rev. Jno. McCron, Mr. H. B. ROWE, of Gettysburg, to Miss JOSIE DOWNEY, of Baltimore.

☞Obituary notices exceeding six lines will hereafter be charged at half our usual advertising rates for all over that number of lines.☜

DIED.

On Saturday week, after a long illness, Mrs. CHRISTINA FRAZER, wife of Mr. Alexander Frazer, aged 28 years 3 months and 2 days.

On the 19th inst., at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., Dr. AMOS STOCKSLAGER, son of Frederick and Elizabeth Stockslager, of this county, aged 31 years 2 months and 10 days.

On Wednesday morning last, in this place, JAMES MELCHIOR, an interesting son of Robert and Emily Sheads, aged 9 years 8 months and 9 days.

In Baltimore, on the morning of July 4th, BASIL CRAPSTER, in the 75th year of his age, of Taneytown, Carroll county, Md.

On the 24th inst., in Butler township, of diptheria, RUFUS AMBROSE, eldest son of Aaron and Harriet Wisler, aged 9 years 9 months and 19 days.

On the 15th inst., in Hilltown, of diptheria, WILLIAM ALONZA, only son of John E. Hartman, aged 8 months and 12 days.

On Thursday last, in this place, IDA McCLELLAN, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Brinkerhoff, aged 3 months and 24 days.

On Thursday, the 24th inst., at Chambersburg, NANCY, daughter of Samuel J. and Rebecca Little, aged 5 years.

On Thursday night last, very suddenly, at New Chester, WILLIAM HENRY, aged about 40 years.

Communicated.

On the 21st of June, in Mountjoy township, of scarlet fever, JOHN SYLVESTER, an interesting son of Peter and Susan Orndorff, aged 4 years and 2 days.

Afflictions sore a few days he bore,
Physician's skill in vain,
When God did please, death then did sieze,
And relieve him of his pain.

☞"I declare it upon my responsibility as a Senator of the United States," said John P. Hale, a month or two ago, "that the liberties of this country are in greater danger to-day from the corruptions and from the profligacy practised in the various departments of the government than they are from the open enemy in the field."

Washington, July 24.—An order was issued to-day from the office of the provost marshal to the effect that all convalescent soldiers found in bar-rooms, or gambling houses and other places of like immoral character, will be considered fit for service and made to rejoin their regiments.

A Desirable Farm

AT PUBLIC SALE.—*On Saturday, the 23d day of August next*, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of SAMUEL BEAR, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

A FARM, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Mickley, George Biesecker, and others, containing 151 Acres, more or less, with fair proportions of Woodland and Meadow. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, having been nearly all limed, and under good fencing. The improvements consist of a Two-story Weatherboarded Dwelling HOUSE, a Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Spring House with never failing spring and a pump before the door of the dwelling, and an Orchard of a choice variety of fruit. The farm is well watered, a constant stream running through it. This is a most desirable property, and located in a pleasant neighborhood.

☞At the same time and place will be offered, A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, belonging to the estate of said decedent, situate in the same township, adjoining lands of Henry Knouse and others, containing 23 Acres, more or less.

☞Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Abraham Bear, residing on the Farm, or on the Executor, residing two miles from it.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

FREDERICK DIEHL, *Executor*.

July 28, 1862. ts

Public Sale.

ON *Tuesday, the 19th day of August next*, the subscriber, Executrix of PETER WEIKERT, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in Chambersburg st., Gettysburg, the following Personal Property, viz:

NEW CARRIAGES, finished and unfinished, a lot of Carriage and Buggy Bodies, (painted,) 2 Second-handed Carriages, Harness, a lot of seasoned Hubs, Iron, and a great many other articles used in the manufacture of Carriages.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

NANCY WEIKERT, *Executrix*.

July 28, 1862. ts

Notice.

ADAMS COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphan's Court, held at Gettysburg, in and for the said county on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1862, before the Honorable Robert J. Fisher, President, and his Associate Judges, duly assigned, &c., in the matter of the proceedings in Inquisition for partition and valuation of the Real Estate of ANDREW BROUGH, Sr., deceased—and now, May 27th, the Court grant a rule on the Widow and Heirs of Andrew Brough, Sr., deceased, to appear on the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1862, and accept or refuse to take the said Real Estate, at the valuation made thereof by the Commissioners, or show cause why the said Real Estate, or any part thereof, should not be sold in case they or any of them should neglect or refuse to accept the same. Twenty days notice to be given to the Heirs residing out of the county by publication for three successive weeks in one newspaper published in Gettysburg, and sending copies thereof by mail addressed to said Heirs at their nearest Post Offices respectively. By the Court,

JOHN E CHOLTZ, Clerk,
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Dep. Clerk.

July 28, 1862. td

Notice.

SUSAN SPANGLER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Susan Spangler, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

EMANUEL SPANGLER, *Adm'r*.

July 28, 1862. 6t

Tavern License.

THE following application to keep a public house of entertainment, has been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, *on Tuesday, the 19th day of August next:*

AMOS PETERS, Latimore township.

JOHN EICHOLTZ, *Clerk*.
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Deputy.

July 28, 1862. tc

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Mountpleasant township, about the first of July inst., a DARK RED COW, with three white legs, white head and both ears slit.—The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 28, 1862. 3t SAMUEL HILT.

☞GET THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.☜

The "Williams & Orvis"

UNEQUALLED $25.00 DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!—The "Williams & Orvis" Sewing Machine has been in the market nearly four years, during which time it has acquired a reputation second to that of no other in the world. For excellence, durability and elegance of finish it is unsurpassed, while for cheapness, simplicity, ease and noiselessness of action, it has never been equalled. We warrant the "Williams & Orvis" to be equal in every respect and superior in many to any $50 machine now in use. It makes the double-loop stitch and will run, hem, gather, tuck, fell and embroider, and do all the work that can be done on any Family Sewing Machine ever made!

☞Machines forwarded by Express with full directions for using, payable on delivery.

☞Every Machine warranted and kept in repair one year without charge.

☞An Agent wanted in every town and county in this State east of the Allegheny mountains.

☞Enclose stamp for terms and circulars.

Address, G. B. JONES & CO.,
(Box 889) No. 50 North 5th st., below Arch,
July 28, 1862. 4t Philadelphia.

Sunday School

PIC NIC AT BENDERSVILLE.—A union Sunday School Pic Nic will be held at the ground of the Adams County Agricultural Society, on *Saturday, the 16th of August*. For the benefit of the respective Schools, in the way of purchasing books, the following regulations have been adopted by the committee of arrangements:

A Dinner will be provided for all such as are not direct contributors to the Pic Nic at a reasonable rate. Horse feed will also be supplied. Any person may have the use of the stalls and the privilege of driving on the ring by paying 25 cents.

No huckstering will be allowed on or near the grounds, but refreshments will be provided by the managers. The Bendersville Brass Band will be in attendance. All the stores will be closed and the Post Office from 12 m. to 4 p.m.

As the proceeds of this Pic Nic will be applied solely to replenish the libraries of the Sunday Schools of Bendersville, it is to be hoped that persons favorable to these institutions will turn out to lend a helping hand to so laudable an enterprise, as the managers will use their best endeavors to make it a day of enjoyment to all who may be present.

July 28, 1862. 2w

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

AMERICAN EXCELSIOR COFFEE—Good as Java and cheap as rye, for sale at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, *on Saturday, the 9th day of August next*, (1862,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

No. 1. A TRACT OF LAND, being the Mansion Tract, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of John and George Cole, Peter Dillon, John McKenrick, Martin Miltenberger, and others, containing 220 Acres, more or less, of which about 120 acres are good timber and about 12 acres are good meadow, with a branch of Conowago Creek running through the tract and good springs of water upon it; improved with two two-story frame weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSES, with basement and cellar, Smoke House, Double Log Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Hog Pen, Blacksmith Shop, SAW MILL and fixtures, two Orchards of choice fruit trees, and a spring of water near the doors of the dwellings.

No. 2. A TRACT OF LAND, in said township and county, adjoining lands of Abraham Doll and others, containing 6 Acres, more or less, improved with a one-story log DWELLING HOUSE; a spring of water near the door of the dwelling, and a stream of running water through the tract.

No. 3. A TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, situate in said township and county, adjoining lands of John and George Cole, Levi Irwin, and others, containing 450 Acres, more or less, of pine, chesnut, hickory and oak timber.

No. 4. A TRACT OF LAND, situate in said township and county, adjoining lands of Thomas Fuller, Levi Irwin, Valentine Beamer, and others, containing 600 Acres, more or less; about 2 acres are clear, and the residue in pine, chesnut, hickory and oak timber; improved with a two-story log DWELLING HOUSE, part weatherboarded, with a one and a half story frame Back-building attached, Spring House, a spring of water near the door of the dwelling, and a variety of choice fruit trees; also a tripple-geared SAW MILL, Lath Saw, and fixtures, with Conogocheague running through said tract.

No. 5. A TRACT OF LAND, situate part in Franklin and part in Menallen townships, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Andrew Noel, Robert Bleakney, Daniel Wingert, Chas. Stewart, John Beamer, and others, containing 1204 Acres, more or less, about 100 acres being clear farming land, about 20 acres good meadow, and the residue in pine, chesnut, hickory and oak timber; improved with two two-story log DWELLING HOUSES, one with a one-story Back-building attached, Smoke House, Wash House, Spring House, and a well of water near the doors of the dwellings, Double Stone Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib attached, two Orchards of choice fruit trees; also a good SHINGLE SAW MILL, with all its fixtures, with a branch of Conowago Creek running through said tract.

No. 6. The Interest in a TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Levi Irwin, and others, containing 410 Acres, more or less, of good pine, chesnut, hickory and oak timber.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of ANDREW McKENRICK.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., fronting on the north side of Chambersburg street, adjoining lot of S. S. Schmucker on the east, bounded north by an alley, and west by lot of Fahnestock's heirs, improved with a double two-story DWELLING HOUSE, frame weatherboarded and front cased with brick, Wood Shed attached, Cistern, Cellar, with a frame weatherboarded Black-smith Shop.

Also, A LOT OF GROUND, in said borough and county, bounded on the north by the Gettysburg Extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad, south by an alley, east by West street, and west by lot of C. W. Hoffman, improved with a two-story log weatherboarded STEAM MILL, with Shed attached, Steam Apparatus, &c.

Also, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in said borough and county, bounded on the north by the Railroad, west by lot of Fahnestock's heirs, east by lot of C. W. Hoffman, and south by an alley, containing 2 Acres, more or less—a small stream running through said tract.

Also, A LOT OF GROUND, situate in said borough and county, fronting on the north side of Chambersburg street, bounded north by an alley and west by lot of John Slentz, improved with a part of a stone wall for a house—a small stream of water running through said lot.

Also, The Interest in a HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate in said borough and county, fronting on the west side of Washington street, bounded south by lot of James Renzer, west by an alley, and north by lot of John H. Culp, improved with a two-story frame weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE, well of water with a chain pump in it near the dwelling, cellar under the house, frame weatherboarded Stable, Corn Crib, Fruit Trees, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of C. W. HOFFMAN.

ALSO,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining the town of Arendtsville, lands of George Arendt, George Thomas, Jacob Minter, and others, containing 5 Acres more or less, improved with a one and a half story log weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE, a one and a half story frame weatherboarded Out-house, well of water with a pump in it near the door of the dwelling, double frame weatherboarded Barn, two-story log Tanner Shop, Bark Shed, Bark Mill, 4 Vats and 1 Pool in the Tanner Shop, 32 Vats outside, 12 of which are under a shed, spring of water piped to the Tannery, with a variety of choice fruit trees on said tract, also all other necessary out-buildings.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of PETER EYSTER.

ALSO,

THREE LOTS OF GROUND, situate in Fairfield, Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., on the north side of York street, and bounded east, west and north by allies, improved with a two-story log partly weatherboarded and partly plastered DWELLING HOUSE, with a one-story stone Back-building, frame Stable, Hog Pen, TANNER SHOP, 2 Bark Sheds, 44 Vats, 6 of which are under roof, Slaughter House, two wells of water with pumps in them, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of SANFORD SHROEDER, with notice to Hamilton Diehl, terre tenant.

ALSO,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of George Daywalt, Widow McGaughy, and others, containing 40 Acres, more or less, about 30 acres clear and the balance in timber, improved with a one and a half story log DWELLING HOUSE, with an unfinished two-story log Building attached, Double Log Barn, Log Shop, Spring House, Corn Crib, and all other necessary out-buildings, with a spring of water near the door of the dwelling, and an Orchard of choice fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of MICHAEL HENRY.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., bounded on the south by the Gettysburg and Chambersburg Turnpike, east by lot of David McConaughy, north by an alley, and west by lot of Joseph Weible, improved with a one and a half story partly brick and partly frame weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE, with basement and cellar, Wood Shed, frame weatherboarded Stable, Cistern, with other out-buildings, and fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of CATHARINE MEALS.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, July 21, '62.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

LADIES, call and see the cheapest lot of SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at

April 21. FAHNESTOCK'S.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The undersigned has Essences and Perfumeries of all kinds, at wholesale and retail, all which he is selling very cheap for cash. Call and examine them and make your selections.

June 30, 1862. H. H. CARR, Agent.

SHEPHERD Plaids, Spring De Laines, &c., just opened at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

STATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. HORNER'S New Family Drug and Prescription Store.

Desirable Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale the Property he now occupies, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, on the west bank of Rock Creek. The Tract contains 7 ACRES, more or less, of excellent land, including a very large and productive Garden. The improvements are a one and a half story double BRICK HOUSE, with 2 Cellars, all in excellent repair, a never-failing well of the best soft water, a Frame Barn, with Granary, Corn Crib, Hog Pen, &c., also a lot of Fruit Trees. There is on the premises an extensive BRICK YARD, having any quantity of prime clay, and being well located for the business.

This property offers rare inducements, such as are not often to be had. It is in every respect most desirable. Persons wishing to view it are requested to call on the subscriber, residing thereon. The terms will be made easy.

If not sold before SATURDAY, the 30th of AUGUST next, it will on that day be put up at Public Sale, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises.

JOHN LUTZ.

July 21, 1862. ts

Notice.

THOMAS A. MARSHALL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Thos. A. Marshall, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES H. MARSHALL,
JAMES MARSHALL,
Adm'rs.

July 21, 1862. 6t

Jurors for August Term.

GRAND JURY.

Berwick bor.—Wm. Bittinger, Foreman.
Straban—Frederick Holtz, Thomas R. Bowers.
Hamilton—Henry L. Miller.
Menallen—Henry Eppleman.
Germany—Amos Duttera.
Reading—Adam S. Myers.
Butler—Jacob B. Trostle.
Oxford—Christian Zinn.
Gettysburg—George Geyer, William H. Culp.
Conowago—John Raha.
Huntington—Daniel Menges.
Franklin—Jacob Lower.
Latimore—David S. Biehls.
Mountpleasant—John Haupman.
Berwick tp.—Cyrus Wolf.
Hamiltonban—Joseph Gelbach.
Union—Amos Baschoar.
Liberty—James Correy.
Cumberland—John Socks.
Mountjoy—Moses Hartman.
Freedom—Jacob Brown, John Butt, jr.

GENERAL JURY.

Huntington—Jonas Johns, David Meals.
Germany—Thaddeus Blocher, Joseph Barker.
Mountpleasant—James Duttera, Joseph Klank.
Hamiltonban—Isaac Robinson, Jacob Musselmen.
Butler—Michael Dietrich, Daniel Walter.
Franklin—Frederick Diehl, Jacob Mark.
Berwick bor.—Samuel Hare.
Straban—David B. Monfort, Jacob Kime.
Liberty—Washington Shover, Blasius Kevil.
Oxford—David Lawrence.
Hamilton—David Brown.
Gettysburg—William Duttera.
Tyrone—David Yohe, Jacob C. Pittenturf, Jacob March.
Reading—Leonard Stayhaugh, Samuel J. Deardorff.
Cumberland—Charles Yeatts.
Freedom—Daniel Sheets.
Latimore—Jacob Stitzel.
Union—Wm. Sickels, John H. Starner.
Menallen—Joseph Wolf.
Berwick tp.—George Oaster.
Mountjoy—Joseph Meckley, Jacob Rorrbaugh.
Conowago—Jacob Harnish, James Poist.

July 21, 1862.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district and DAVID ZIEGLER and ISAAC E. WIERMAN, Esq., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of April in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday, the 18th day of August next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

SAMUEL WOLF, *Sheriff*.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, }
July 21, 1862. tc

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents

OF THE GREAT REBELLION;

OR,

THE HEROISM OF OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

ILLUSTRATED. 1 VOL., LARGE 12MO. PRICE, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 TO 1860.

By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready. Vol. II. nearly ready. This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books;

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep.—Price, $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

Pianos.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, care JOY, COE & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.

July 21, 1862. Dec. 2. 1y

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL REMEDIES,

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound Teeth? Use **Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Unrivalled Tooth Powder**, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. *Price 25 cents per box.*

☞Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friend? Use **Dr. Hurd's Celebrated Mouth Wash**. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get **Dr. Hurd's Magic Toothache Drops**. Price 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get **Dr. W. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters**. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a Treatise on Preserving Teeth? Get **Dr. W. B. Hurd's Dental Treasury**, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

July 21, 1862. Dec. 2. 1y

The Rebels Defeated

AT RICHMOND.—GENERAL McCLELLAN AHEAD.—THREE ROUSING CHEERS.—The undersigned calls the attention of the people of Gettysburg and its vicinity to his well selected stock of goods, consisting of the following named articles in part:

To the Ladies: You will find that the undersigned has almost everything that you can ask for, except Dry Goods, Bonnets and Shoes. He has all the fancy fixings which are made use of now a days in the line of Perfumeries, Soaps, Gauntlets, Gloves, Stockings, Bead Collars, Belts, Combs, and many other articles in their line, too numerous to mention, viz: Hoop Skirts, 24 springs improved style, for $1, and Reed Hoops from 2 to 3 cents a piece, the late style of Palm Leaf Fans, Chinese make, for 15 cents. Ladies' and Misses' fine Black Silk Mitts; Harrison's Household Soap, the greatest washing soap ever discovered in America. He has the genuine, bought direct from the manufacturer, 10 cents per lb. Come and get a piece free of charge and try it.

Gentlemen, the undersigned has almost everything in your line which is kept in a first-class Variety Store.

For the Farmers he has Forks for Hay and Manure, Shovels and Hoes, Fork and Shovel Handles, and a fine assortment of Groceries and Liquors, of all kinds, and all which he will sell low for cash or country produce. Give him a call. Place of business, No. 113 East York street, right opposite the Bank.

H. G. CARR, Agent.

June 30, 1862.

NEW YORK

Weekly Journal of Commerce.

A CONSERVATIVE FAMILY AND BUSINESS PAPER.—The cheapest and best Weekly in America. Contains news from all parts of the World, the best reports of the PRODUCE, GRAIN and CATTLE TRADE, DRY GOODS and MONEY MARKETS.

THE FOE TO DISORGANIZERS.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

THE SUPPORTER OF THE UNION,

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS.

TERMS FOR ONE YEAR:

Twenty copies or upwards, $1 each. Thirteen copies, $15. Eight copies, $10. Four copies, $6. Three copies, $5. Under three copies, $2 each. Clubs of thirteen or more will be mailed to *one* address.

An extra copy to any one sending a Club of 20, with the money.

The daily *Journal of Commerce, Junior*, issued for the country, $5 a year, in advance.

Specimen copies gratis.

PRIME, STONE, HALE & HALLOCK,
Editors and Proprietors.
91 Wall Street, New York City.

July 14, 1862.

Notice.

ABRAHAM BIEHL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on the estate of Abraham Biehl, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS LEFEVER, *Adm'r*.

July 7, 1862. 6t

Lost Sheep.

$2 REWARD.—The subscriber, residing in Mountpleasant township, offers the above reward for the recovery of TWO EWES and TWO LAMBS, which either strayed away or were stolen on Saturday, the 21st of June.—The above reward will be paid for their return or information that may lead to their recovery.

JOHN GULDEN.

July 7, 1862. 3t

School Tax.

ABATEMENT.—An abatement of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed on all School and Building Taxes assessed for Gettysburg School District for the current year, which may be paid to the Collector, JEROME WALTER, or to the Treasurer, Dr. E. G. FAHNESTOCK, on or before the first day of September next.

By order of the Board,
T. D. CARSON, Pres't.

Attest—D. A. BUEHLER, Sec'y.

June 30, 1862. 3t

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a Restaurant, at the corner of York and Liberty streets, Gettysburg, where he will keep everything in the eating line in season—also Ale, Lager, and Cider, Segars, Tobacco, &c. He is likewise fitting up a Saloon for Ice Cream at the same place. He hopes, by attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom.

HENRY W. CHRISMER.

May 5, 1862.

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the diamond, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

June 2, 1862.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, Wood's Hair Restorative, Shilling Hair Tonic, and other preparations, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

NEW SPRING GOODS—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

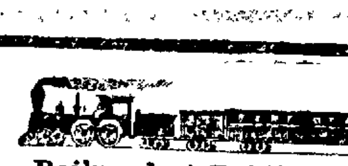
DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid and Morocco BOOTS and SLIPPERS—Lasting Gaiters, &c., &c., at

April 21. R. F. McILHENY'S.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.



Railroad at Public Sale.

IN pursuance of authority given by an Act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscriber, Trustee for the Bondholders of the "Littlestown Railroad Company," will offer at Public Sale, at Crouse's Railroad Hotel, in Littlestown, Adams county, ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

the LITTLESTOWN RAILROAD, from its junction with the "Hanover Branch Railroad," in Hanover, York county, to its terminus, in Littlestown, Adams county, including the Right of Way therefor, the Road Bed thereof, the Superstructure of all sorts thereon, all the Land and Grounds connected with and belonging to said Railroad Company, to wit, a LOT OF GROUND, in Littlestown, on which the DEPOT is erected, with a Brick ENGINE HOUSE with a well of water near the same, a large Brick FREIGHT HOUSE, a Frame PASSENGER DEPOT, Iron TURN TABLE—the lot fronting 150 feet on the Turnpike and extending back 560 feet;—a LOT OF GROUND in Hanover, fronting on Carlisle street, containing 41 square perches; also a LOT OF WOODLAND, (formerly Boblitz's,) containing 5 acres, more or less, in West Manheim township, York county, situate on the public road from Hanover to Westminster, together with all and singular, the rights, liberties, franchises, privileges, improvements and appurtenances whatsoever belonging to the said Company. All Switches, Hand Cars, Truck Cars, Picks, Crowbars, and other tools and implements used in the repair of said road and belonging to the same wheresoever situate.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Attendance given and terms made known by

JOSEPH L. SHORB,
Trustee for the Bondholders.

Littlestown, June 16, 1862. ts

A Forward Movement.

THE SIEGE GOING ON,

PICKING IN COMMAND.

Having removed the headquarters of my Clothing Emporium from my old stand in Chambersburg street into Baltimore street, a few doors north of Danner & Ziegler's, I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally, that I am better prepared than ever to accommodate them with everything in my line. My room has been painted and handsomely papered, and the recent arrival of a splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

1862 IN THE LATEST STYLES FOR 1862

makes it emphatically the Cheap and Fashionable Clothing Store of Gettysburg.

In the Men's Department will be found a most complete assortment of

FINE CLOTH COATS,
BUSINESS COATS,
VESTS AND PANTS, for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

Our Boys' Department comprises every variety of styles. Boys can be trimmed out from head to foot with suits complete and cheap.

FURNISHING GOODS,

such as

SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECKTIES,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.,

All selected with the greatest care and sold at the lowest cash prices. We deem it unnecessary to make any extra newspaper flourish, being confident that a call will satisfy all that our goods are just what we recommend them to be—well made, of good material, and cheaper than the same quality of goods can be bought in Adams county. This much I will say, that I will guarantee to all who may favor me with their patronage, entire satisfaction, as to quality, fit and price.

F. B. PICKING.

April 28, 1862.

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—

The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

June 9, 1862.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S

New Furniture Polish.

PREPARED from an improved Recipe by the proprietor of the "Brother Jonathan Polish," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting polish to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this new Furniture Polish, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your tables, chairs, desks, pianos, picture frames, carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. ADDRESS, Box 1972, New York P. O.

July 21, 1862. Dec. 2. 1y

National Hotel,

LITTLESTOWN,

Adams County, Pa.

THE subscriber having taken the above commodious Hotel, is prepared to receive and entertain the traveling public, in the most approved style. His charges will be moderate and his attention unremitting to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His table will at all times be supplied with the delicacies of the season, and his bar be furnished with the choicest liquors.

The stabling is extensive and of the best character, and competent and attentive hostlers constantly in attendance.

April 21, '62. tf M. H. CROUSE.

Deserters.

THE following is a list of the deserters from Captain James Adair's Company, (F) 87th Regiment, Penn. Vol. Any person arresting any one of them and delivering him to the nearest Military Station or Post, will receive the reward offered by the Government for deserters.

DESCRIPTION.

	Age.	Height. Ft.	Height. In.	Complexion	Eyes	Hair.
William Klingle,	23	5	11½	dark	brown	black
Albert D Stouffer,	18	5	9	"	blue	light
Jacob Deardorff,	28	5	9¾	fair	grey	"
Jacob Eckert,	31	5	9	dark	blue	dark
Joseph Houck,	33	5	11¼	fair	"	light
George Ford,	21	5	8	"	"	red
Jones Steinour,	22	5	9	dark	"	dark
Michael McCarty,	39	5	7	fair	grey	black.

JAMES ADAIR, Captain,
Commanding Co. F, 87th Reg't, P. V.

July 14, 1862.

TYSONS' fifty cent pictures are securely sealed.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are water proof.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are entirely durabl
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are unsurpassed.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are warranted.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are put up in large or small cases. [Oct. 21, 1861.

GLYCERINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at

DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,
DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,
Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ADVICE GRATIS.☜

May 12, 1862. tf

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Medicine, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Dr. Charles Horner, who will continue the practice.

☞Office one door above the Drug Store of Dr. R. Horner.

CHARLES HORNER,
ROBERT HORNER.

April 1, 1862.

Important to the Ladies.

LABOR SAVING

WASHING MACHINE.—

The undersigned is now building and offering for sale, G. W. TOLHURST'S IMPROVED WASHER, at Gettysburg, and intends to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a labor-saving machine.

This machine is gotten up on an entirely new principle, and is considered by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3d. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric, or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

5th. Can be managed by a child from 10 to 12 years of age.

6th. Consumes ½ less soap than any other process of washing.

7th. Will last as long as any other tub with same care.

8th. Saves half the labor.

May 12, 1862. S. SHERFY.

Certificate.

ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used, and are using now, G. W. Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine, and are fully satisfied that it is just the Tub Mr. S. Sherfy represents it to be, and supersedes anything of the kind we have ever seen as yet; combining, as it does, great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner.

We, therefore, recommend it to every family in the county with great pleasure.

George Geyer, Maria Geyer,
Catharine Meals, Sarah Shorb,
Upton T. Forrest, Sarah E. Forrest,
Christian Musselman, Catha'e C. Musselman,
John Chamberlin, Martha Chamberlin.

April 12, 1862.

New Mercantile Firm

IN EMMITSBURG.

NEW GOODS and
LOW PRICES!—

The new firm of SMITH & SHORB respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just returned from the cities with a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

such as Prints, De Bages, Challies, Lawns, Organdies, Robes of all kinds, Alpacas, Silks, Swiss Jaconet, Check and Cambric Muslins, Ribbons, and a good assortment of Ladies' Collars, Calicoes and Muslins, at old prices.

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Jeans, &c., &c., for men's wear;

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

all prices. A good stock of Cotton Yarn,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
DRUGS and
MEDICINES;

a good stock of prime

GROCERIES, &c.,

and all kinds of goods, such as are generally found in a country store. Having bought for Cash, we can afford to sell at the very lowest prices. Our motto is—"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

☞These goods are really very beautiful, and we want it distinctly understood that we will sell them very cheap for Cash, or to punctual customers at six months. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We would respectfully return our thanks to our friends for the liberal patronage extended to us thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof.

SMITH & SHORB.

Emmitsburg, Md., April 21, 1862. 1y

New Spring Millinery.

1862. MISS McCREARY 1862.

HAS just returned from the city and is now opening an unusually large and beautiful assortment of

BONNETS and
BONNET TRIMMINGS,

of the latest styles. Also, DRESS GOODS, and Dress Trimmings, Shawls, Mantillas, and Fancy Goods of every description, all of which having been purchased for cash, will be sold at prices to suit the times.

☞Miss M. is now prepared to bleach and do up BONNETS in the best manner, and at reasonable prices.

April 28, 1862. 2m

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg. [June 16, 1862.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET, GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

Notice.

THE undersigned, having a large amount standing on his Books for a considerable length of time, principally made up of small accounts, takes this method of notifying those indebted to him, that he needs money, and if his friends will call and settle their accounts, he will feel under many obligations to them.

Sept. 23, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or CAP can be accommodated by calling at R. F. McILHENY'S.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

All Sorts.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE REBELLION.

The assertion is made in the address of the Democratic members of Congress who recommended the re-organization of that party, that "Compromise made the Union, and Compromise fifteen months ago would have saved it," and that had the "Crittenden Propositions" been accepted by the Republicans, civil war would have been averted and the Union maintained. It would be complimenting these men too highly for political honesty to say we expected anything more fair or truthful than this. The efforts made by leading Repulicans of the country to avert the awful calamity of civil war form a part of the history of this rebellion.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The assertion made in the Democratic Address was correct and the Gazette does itself no credit by denying it. We will introduce testimony on the point, the truth of which cannot be disputed. On the 3rd of January, 1861, on the measure of conciliation which he himself had introduced, Stephen A. Douglas said in the Senate:

"I believe this to be a fair basis of amicable adjustment. If you of the Republican side are not willing to accept this, nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden) pray, tell us what you are willing to do?

"I address the inquiry to Republicans alone, *for the reason that in the Committee of Thirteen a few days ago, every member from the South, including those from the Cotton States,* (Messrs. Toombs and Davis,) *expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky,* (Mr. Crittenden,) *as a final settlement of the controversy, if intended and sustained by Republican members.*

"Hence, *the sole responsibility of disagreement and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment is with the Republican party."*

Mr. Douglas proclaimed, in the hearing of the Senate, and to the people of the country, that the sole responsibility of the disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment, was with the Republican party.

Not only did the Republicans refuse to accept the Crittenden Compromise, but they would not vote for the "Border State Compromise," "Mr. Douglas' Compromise," "Mr. Adams' Compromise," or the Peace Confederate Report. The Gazette opposed every compromise that was pending before Congress, while the Inquirer and the great mass of the Northern Democracy were in favor of any of them that would save the Union. They loved the Union so devotedly that they were willing to make any sacrifice rather than put it in jeopardy.—Their opponents hated the Crittenden Compromise, and rather than take it, risked the destruction of the Union. This is the solemn truth, which can never be blotted out of national history.—*Cin. Inq.*

CONGRESS NOT SOVEREIGN.

The Boston Post remarks that it may be well to remind our very pretentious abolition members of Congress that they are not the sovereigns of the country, but that sovereignty is in the people. Thad. Stevens talks about as old Lord North talked in the days of George the third; but then the doctrine of old England was and is, that Parliament is the sovereignty; that an act of Parliament is the Constitution. Thad. Stevens, Sumner, Lovejoy and the abolition set seem to act as though this was the case here.

Now under our system, in our Republican government, these members of Congress are but agents, who are bound to act according to the supreme law ordained by the sovereigns, the people; and in reference to this rebellion, as well as other things, nobody can deny that the legal character of this war, on the part of the Confederates, is insurrection or rebellion—a rising of individuals against the Government; but, when this rebellion is put down, is there forsooth, such an anomalous remainder as a conquest of our own territory? as all the rights of foreign conquest? When the whisky rebellion was suppressed, was there a conquest of Pennsylvania? Or was there simply a reinstation of authority that had been denied? Is there now a conquest of the [illegible] of Tennessee? By the result of the operations in the field has the Union acquired any new rights over the people of this State? Has Congress any new [illegible] conferred on it to legislate for it? Certainly not! Congress cannot go a step farther than its rule of action, the Constitution, prescribes. When peace comes, when the object for which the war power, a military necessity, was invoked, is gained, there the old law comes in to take its place, as the permanent.

Duty and justice requires that those who have peen engaged in this rebellion should suffer its penalties. The nature of the crime and the way and the extent of the punishment, [illegible] be provided for in laws made or to be made pursuant to the Constitution. To go beyond is to go into mob law!

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

We congratulate (says the Providence Post) our ultra Republican friends who patronize the Louisville Journal from sympathy for its persecutions at home on account of its sound Union principles, upon having an opportunity of reading some plain talk in its columns. That paper concludes an article denunciatory of Abolition emancipation as follows:

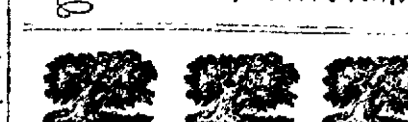
"In no event will we submit to the execution of projects; in no event will will we secede on account of their adoption. We will neither surrender our rights or forsake them. We will maintain our constitutional liberty at all hazards, and as a necessary step towards that end, we will maintain the Union in a like manner. *We are for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was!* We ask for nothing more; we will submit to nothing less. We speak purely as American patriots. Let Abolition and Secessionism alike take heed.

"Here we plant ourselves. If Republican leaders imagine they can dislodge us by unconstitutional projects on paper, let them, if they will, try the fatal experiment. The nation, to be sure, will suffer new trials, and new perils, but amidst the convulsions of these unnecessary evils, one blessing at least will blossom forth. The Republican party will cease to exist. It will be swallowed up utterly and forever. It will be buried in the same grave with secession."

☞ The Venango County Republican Convention has nominated Hon. John W. Howe, of Crawford county, for Congress.—Howe is an outspoken and acknowledged Abolitionist, and the fact that he has received the endorsement of his party in Venango county, shows how deeply it is sunk in the mire of radicalism. The Franklin *Spectator* pronounces the Convention a "very doleful affair."

☞ At a war meeting held in Orange, New Jersey, on Monday last, Rev. B. J. McQuaide, the president of Seton Hall Roman Catholic College, made an address, urging the necessity of prompt enlistments. A resolution passed at the same meeting calls upon the Wide Awakes (Republicans) of 1860 to "fall into the ranks and support their country in the hour of its danger."

Advertisements.



Something New!

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED MAP

ON THE PRESERVATION AND CULTURE OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

COPIES are being published, which contain many magnificent Engravings, such as Trees and various kinds of fine Fruit and Fruit Trees, some of the finest specimens that have ever been put on paper. The Fruit Trees are set with abundant burdens of fruit, similar to that which nature presents in proper season. The trees are represented as having their roots running through the soil in a natural position, and the Engravings of Trees are beautiful and grand. It also contains a fine Engraving which represents the innumerable thread-like roots of a vigorous tree running through and over the soil. The Root Engraving covers ten inches in diameter on paper, and also forms a magnificent engraving, which cannot help but prove gratifying to the eyes of all who may behold it. Such an engraving has never been printed on paper before. The engraving of roots not only proves admirable to the sight of the eye, but is designed to prove of great importance to all who take an interest in the cultivation of fruits and how to treat fruit trees properly.

A COPY contains Twenty-five different Engravings of Trees, Fruits, etc., composed of Evergreens, Forest, Apple, Peach, Dwarf Pyramid Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The Fruit Engravings comprise Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Currants, Grapes, Plums, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Apples, etc., and are all colored by hand to represent the natural fruit, and are accompanied with printed matter of great importance, and forms a copy in size 32 by 40 inches, on map paper, with muslin back and face varnished.

A COPY, with its numerous engravings, will be gratifying to the eye, and forms an admirable ornament for the wall of the parlor, and will richly beautify any apartment with horticultural matter of much importance and fancy. These copies are published at a very heavy expense. Twenty-five dollars have been paid to a scientific artist for forming the plates of single engravings of trees, roots, etc.

A COPY contains printed matter of much importance and great value. It will tell how to treat all kinds of Fruit Trees to render them very vigorous and productive, even in unfavorable seasons. It will tell how to prepare the soil without inconvenience before planting the trees in; to strengthen trees much in vigor, and to prove the productiveness of abundant crops, even in unfavorable seasons or locations, with proper and easy after treatment.

A COPY will tell how to prepare and plant all kinds of Fruit and Evergreen Trees, so as to prove successful, with scarcely ever proving a failure in a lot of many trees when properly treated as directed. It will tell how to train and plant Dwarf Pear Trees. It contains the most successful treatments for the culture of the Plum. It will tell how to train and cultivate the Grape.

A COPY will tell how to cultivate and treat Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, etc.

A COPY will tell how to treat Peach trees, to restore their roots healthy from the disastrous effects of worm insects. It will tell how to make use of an application over the soil surrounding the tree to protect the Peach and other tender fruits from the effects of being winter-killed in the bud. The same application also restores Peach trees from taking the yellows. The application has the beneficial effects to present the foliage of the trees healthy and the tree vigorous, and proves to the productiveness of luscious fruits. The application to be applied is not expensive. All have sufficient materials on their plantations.

A COPY will tell how to Preserve all kinds of Fruits with little or no sugar. It will tell how to keep Apples with much success. It will tell how to treat and manage Pears to mature perfectly, and to attain to the highest flavor.

A COPY presents its numerous pictures all at a glance, and forms such an ornament for the wall as will be admired by all lovers of art, drawn from nature's products.

These copies are published by

H. F. M. PETERS,
Near Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

☞ The Map is finished with Rollers and will be forwarded by Express to any place ordered, on receipt of necessary amount.

☞ Price $2 per copy. Address H. F. M. PETERS, Nursery, Floradale P. O., near Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

July 21, 1862. [Nov. 11, '62. 1y]

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—
J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.—My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

Vinegar---Vinegar.

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves. ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.

WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,
Jacob Norbeck & Co., "
Codori & Gillespie, "
John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,
Levi Pitzer, "
A. F. Gitt, Oxford.

May 12, 1862. 1y*

STEP into McILHENY'S and see the immense quantity of HATS and CAPS that he has just received. Costs nothing to look.

MUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of
FAHNESTOCK BROS.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Kranth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R Hersh.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment,* having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING —The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞ REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞ Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Au . 6. 1860. 1y

Bastress & Peters

PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN,
FLOUR,
SEEDS, &c.,

at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 28, 1862. 1y*

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.

Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

DOMESTICS, Tickings, Checks, Flannels &c., cheap at Fahnestocks'. We have also a MUSLIN branded with our own name, to which we invite especial attention, as it excels by far, any ever offered in this market for the price.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

TRUNKS and Carpet Sacks cheap at
PICKING'S.

FLY NETS—a superior assortment—at
PICKING'S.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞ A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 5, 1862, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7.15 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 3, P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 5.15 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

R. McCURDY, President.

May 12, 1862.

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail. LUMBER, COAL and every other article in our line of business, sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

Pure Catawba & Isabella Wine.

MANUFACTURED BY BURKHOLDER & WILSON, BENDERSVILLE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We are happy to announce to the citizens of Adams county that we have commenced the manufacture of Pure Wine from the Grape,—and that we are now prepared to some extent, to supply the trade—quantities of it having already found its way into the market. This Wine is pure and has stood the test of the best Judges. Persons wishing a pure article, can now be supplied at home without the risk of being imposed upon by an impure article.

☞ For sale by A. D. BUEHLER and E. H. MINNIGH, Gettysburg, and E. HITESHEW, Petersburg, York Springs, Pa.

Jan. 6, 1862.

Danger in Delay.

THE undersigned requests us to say that he will be much obliged to each and all of those who know themselves to be indebted to him, either by Note, Book Account, or otherwise, if they will make immediate payment. To delay doing so, will compel him to the disagreeable necessity of collecting through a proper officer. MARCUS SAMSON.

☞ Persons indebted can call either at the Store, N. E. corner of the Diamond, or on A. J. Cover, Esq., Balt. st., Gettysburg.

Feb. 17, 1862.

Fine Liquors.

H. G. CARR has added to his Grocery and Notion Store, a department for the sale of Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine assortment, he invites the attention of buyers thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is, "quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.

Gettysburg, July 1, 1861.

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or, other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.
Nov. 18, 1861.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Hanover Branch Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

Leave Hanover at 9:30 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Junction at 11:30 A. M., and 1:40 P. M.

The 9:30 A. M. train makes connection at the Junction for the North and South. The 12:30 train makes connection for the South only.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Reading, Baltimore, York, Wrightsville, and all principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.

D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.

Jan. 20, 1862.

Albums.

NEW and exquisitely beautiful styles of Albums, for "Carte de Visite" Photographs, just received and for sale at prices to suit the times. TYSON BROTHERS,
York st., opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.
March 10, 1862.

J. L. SCHICK has a splendid lot of Foulard Silks, very cheap—37½ to 62½ cents per yard.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Gent's Cotton Hose.—Come and examine them.

COTTONADES, and a variety of Pants Stuff, cheap, at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

TYSON BROTHERS are making their premium pictures at prices to suit the times.

UMBRELLAS of every variety at
PICKING'S.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters, Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at

Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S.

MOURNING GOODS.—The finest assortment of Mourning Goods ever offered, can now be seen and bought at lower prices than they have ever been sold before. Call at once at the sign of the Red Front.

April 21. FAHNESTOCK BROS.

ALL kinds of STRAW GOODS, embracing Men's and Boys' Hats, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c., at

April 21. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Highly Important

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS. The best place to buy your Dry Goods is

AT A. SCOTT & SON'S,

opposite the Eagle Hotel, Chambersburg street. ☞ One Price, Fair Dealing, and Everything at the LOWEST PRICE.

We have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening a large and attractive assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

to which we invite the special attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of town and country.—We will not particularize, but invite all to call, examine and judge for themselves.

We take this method of returning our thanks for the liberal patronage thus far extended to us, and would say it shall be our constant endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, by strict attention to business, with a desire to please, by selling the prettiest, best, and most goods for the least money.

A. SCOTT & SON.

April 14, 1862.

New Firm.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &C.

The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES,
SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
TEAS,
SALT, &c.
HAMS,
SHOULDERS,
SIDES,
FISH,
POTATOES,
BEANS, &c.,
FLOUR AND FEED,
With any quantity of
CONFECTIONS,
FRUITS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place.

Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.

GEO. A. CODORI,
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.

April 28, 1862.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD

Has now on hand much the largest stock of Ready-made Clothing he has ever had, consisting of,

COATS, all sizes,
PANTALOONS, do.,
VESTS, do.,
DUSTERS,
SHIRTS.
DRAWERS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.

Our Coats, Pants and Vests run from a needle to an anchor, both as to size, price and quality. If we cannot please you in a garment ready made, Mr. W. T. King, who is in connection with the establishment will at once take your measure and make you a suit in short notice. Give us a call. [April 28, 1862. 3m

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞ They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

Townsley Ahead.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues the CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING business in all its different forms, cheaper than any shop in the county. All work warranted to give satisfaction to customers. Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

A. M. TOWNSLEY.

Gettysburg, June 24, 1861.

"The Union,"

ARCH STREET, ABOVE THIRD,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, PROPRIETOR.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the city, and adapted in every particular to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms $1.50 per day.

Sept. 23, 1861. 1y

Great Attraction

AT SCHICK'S.—I have just opened the most complete assortment of SPRING GOODS ever received in this place. In style, quality and price they cannot be surpassed.—Without stopping to particularize, I say unto all, come and see. J. L. SCHICK.

April 14, 1862.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Lost and Found!

THE "goods times and plenty of money" are found in the purchasing of Goods at SAMSON'S, at his greatly reduced prices.—Purchasers who would take advantage of this chance of economy in securing Bargains, COME AT ONCE, AND SAVE MONEY! As the season has somewhat advanced, we will sell what of Winter Clothing we have on hand at prices to satisfy the most economical buyers. THAT'S THE SPOT for times like these. The scarcity of money is thus made up, by buying so much cheaper. [Gettysburg, Feb. 17, 1862.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Frames.

GILDED FRAMES!—TYSON BROTHERS have just received from Philadelphia and now offer to the public the largest and best assortment of Gilded Frames ever brought to Gettysburg, at astonishingly low prices. Please call and examine them. Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. [March 10, 1862.

"Carte de Visite"

PHOTOGRAPHS!—We have just introduced a splendid massive column in our Gallery and are now prepared to furnish the new style "Carte de Visite" Photographs—four for a dollar. TYSON BROTHERS,
Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg.
March 10, 1862.

The Spot!

SAMSON is still in New York, making purchases to keep full and increase the stock of his Clothing and Variety Store, on the Northeast corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, where sales are made at astonishingly low prices. Buying for cash, he can sell low for cash—lower than ever and no mistake. Call in at the Store, and ADAM BOLLINGER will wait on you with the greatest of pleasure, showing you Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., of every kind and price. [Dec. 2, 1861.

ALL colors of Zephyr Worsted and Shetland Wool can be had at SCHICK'S.

CALICOES, as good as ever, at from 6¼ to 12½ cts. per yard, can be had at SCHICK'S.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD

Has just received from Philadelphia a large stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

black, plain and fancy; Silk Warp, French Cloths, for Summer Dress Coats, (a beautiful article,) Tweeds, Italian Cloths, Jeans, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Velvet Cords, Gambroons and Vestings, all very handsome. In the above stock of Goods there are many new and beautiful styles.

Also a large stock of CARPETS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, and Domestics.

Also a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of our own manufacturing, in great variety, all sizes, prices and cheap. Call and see us.

Mr. W. T. King is in connection with the establishment as usual to cut and make up Clothing in short order.

April 28, 1862. 3m

Removal.---Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 16, 1862. 1y

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A Slight Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, *which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a* ***Cough*** *or* ***Slight Cold*** *in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches *were first introduced eleven years ago. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for* ***Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh,*** *the Hacking Cough in* ***Consumption,*** *and numerous affections of the* ***Throat,*** *giving immediate relief.*

Public Speakers and Singers, *will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.*

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

☞ A. D. BUEHLER, Agent, Gettysburg.
Dec. 30, 1861. 6m

Cheap Groceries.

A FRESH arrival of Groceries at reduced prices—splendid SUGARS at 8, 9 and 10 cents per pound—best COFFEE at 22 cents, and other things in proportion. Call and see and judge for yourself.

May 5, '62. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, breastpins, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

HAMS!—HAMS!—A large lot of prime Hams, just received and for sale cheap, at
June 9, 1862. CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

SOMETHING NEW!—A new style of WHISKEY—an article pronounced "hard to beat"—can be had at H. G. CARR'S.
June 2, 1862.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS for $1, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank.

DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Brilliants, &c., at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

JUDSON'S
Mountain Herb Pills.

WE give a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

The inventor and manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interesting account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body.—Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly in every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti-Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, it is to us, that we are able to place within your reach, a medicine like the "Mountain Herb Pills," that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	Headaches,
Coughs,	Indigestion,
Colds,	Influenza,
Chest Diseases,	Inflammation,
Costiveness,	Inward Weakness,
Dyspepsia,	Liver Complaints,
Diarrhœa,	Lowness of Spirits,
Dropsy,	Piles,
Debility,	Stone and Gravel,
Fever and Ague,	Secondary Symptoms.
Female Complaints,	

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Tezucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "Great Medicine" of the Aztecs.

OBSERVE.—The "Mountain Herb Pills" are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 60 LEONARD STREET, NEW YORK.

Agents wanted always—Address as above.

☞ H. G. CARR, Agent for Gettysburg.

July 29, 1861. 1yeow

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE; The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

DURING the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the *Pure Crystalized Chloride Propylamine,* as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS OF ITS REAL VALUE in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable remedy.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken of, has recently been extensively experimented with in the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, and with MARKED SUCCESS (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals.)

☞ It is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
July 1, 1861. 1y Philadelphia.

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP,
June 9, 1862. ALEX. COBEAN.

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS!
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 7, 1862.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—A splendid lot of Carpeting—good and cheap—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®